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SEARCH REQUEST FORM

Examiner # (Mandatory):

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Art Unit 1614

Location (Bldg/Room#): CM/1525B07

Phone (circle 305 306 308) 4724

Serial Number: 08/875888

Results Format Preferred (circle): PAPER DISK E-MAIL

Title of Invention

Inventors (please provide full names):

Arne Brodin

Earliest Priority Date:

4/12/96 SW 9601421-2

Keywords (include any known synonyms registry numbers, explanation of initialisms):

PCT/SE97/00566

OramixTM NS 10

oil of girofle

Ora-mixTM 305

SepigelTM

LamacitTM 877

BactericideTM MB

Carbomer 934P

Search Topic:

Please write detailed statement of the search topic, and the concept of the invention. Describe as specifically as possible the subject matter to be searched. Define any terms that may have a special meaning. Give examples of relevant citations, authors, etc., if known. You may include a copy of the abstract and the broadcast or most relevant claim(s).

Please identify each of the above compounds & its use
Are any surfactants with thermoreversible
properties - NO hits

Thanks
Rebecca

SCIENTIFIC REFERENCE BR
Sci. & Tech. Info. Cntr

NOV 04

Pat. & T.M. Office

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Searcher: K. Fuller

Searcher Phone #: 308-4290

Searcher Location: STTC

Date Picked Up: 11/4/99

Date Completed: 11/9/99

Clerical Prep Time: 20

Terminal Time: 30

Number of Databases:

Type of Search

☐ N.A. Sequence

☐ A.A. Sequence

☐ Structure (#)

☒ Bibliographic

☐ Litigation I

☐ Fulltext

☐ Procurement

☐ Other

Vendors (include cost where applicable)

☒ STN

☐ Questel/Orbit

☐ Lexis/Nexis

☐ WWW/Internet

☐ In-house sequence systems (list)

☐ Dialog

☐ Dr. Link

☐ Westlaw

☐ Other (specify)

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DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 08 NOV 99 HIGHEST RN 246547-76-2

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 13, 1999

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=> D HIS L4-

(FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:45:03 ON 09 NOV 1999)

	E ORAMIXNS/CN
	E <u>ORAMIX NS/CN</u>
L4	1 S E4
	E OIL OR GIROFLE/CN
L5	1 S GIROFLE
	E ORAMIX 305/CN
	E SEPIGEL/CN
L6	2 S E4-E5
	E LAMACIT 877/CN
L7	1 S E3
	E BACTERICID MB/CN
	E BACTERICIDE MB/CN
	E CARBOMER 934P/CN
L8	2 S E3-E4
	SET COST OFF

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:50:28 ON 09 NOV 1999

=> D L4

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
RN 150679-30-4 REGISTRY
CN **Oramix NS 10 (9CI)** (CA INDEX NAME)
MF Unspecified
CI MAN
SR CA
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, CIN, PROMT, TOXLIT, USPATFULL

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
19 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
19 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

=> E OIL OR GIROFLE/CN

E1	1	OIL OF WORMWOOD/CN
E2	1	OIL OF YARROW/CN
E3	<u>0 --></u>	<u>OIL OR GIROFLE/CN</u>
E4	1	OIL ORANGE/CN
E5	1	OIL ORANGE 201/CN
E6	1	OIL ORANGE 204/CN
E7	1	OIL ORANGE 2311/CN
E8	1	OIL ORANGE 2B/CN
E9	1	OIL ORANGE 2R/CN

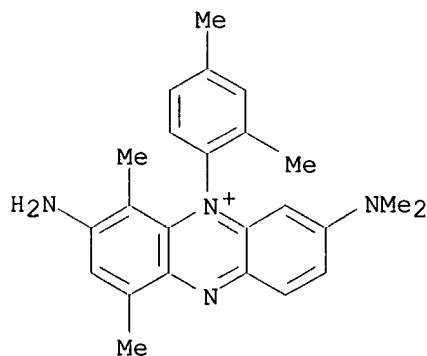
zero

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E10 1 OIL ORANGE 31/CN
 E11 1 OIL ORANGE 4G/CN
 E12 1 OIL ORANGE 7078-V/CN

=> D L5

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
 RN 6837-45-2 REGISTRY
 CN Phenazinium, 3-amino-7-(dimethylamino)-5-(2,4-dimethylphenyl)-1,4-dimethyl-, chloride (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
 CN Phenazinium, 3-amino-7-(dimethylamino)-1,4-dimethyl-5-(2,4-xylyl)-, chloride (8CI)
 CN Tannin Heliotrope (6CI)
 OTHER NAMES:
 CN C.I. 50260
 CN Girofle
 MF C24 H27 N4 . Cl
 LC STN Files: CAOLD, CHEMLIST
 Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
 (**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)
 CRN (119192-43-7)



● Cl⁻

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967.)

=> E ORAMIX 305/CN

E1 1 ORAMIN R/CN
 E2 1 ORAMIN SPECIAL GR/CN
 E3 0 --> ORAMIX 305/CN
 E4 1 ORAMIX CG 110/CN
 E5 1 ORAMIX DL 200/CN
 E6 1 ORAMIX L 30/CN
 E7 1 ORAMIX NS 10/CN
 E8 1 ORAMIX NS 12/CN
 E9 1 ORAMIX SP 100/CN
 E10 1 ORAMIX WS 10/CN
 E11 1 ORANABOL/CN
 E12 1 ORANGE (HERBICIDE)/CN

zero

=> D L6 1-2

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 2 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
 RN 190606-03-2 REGISTRY
 CN **Sepigel 501 (9CI)** (CA INDEX NAME)
 MF Unspecified
 CI PMS, MAN
 PCT Manual registration
 SR CA
 LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXLIT, USPATFULL

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

4 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)

4 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 2 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
 RN 148093-12-3 REGISTRY
 CN **Sepigel 305 (9CI)** (CA INDEX NAME)
 MF Unspecified
 CI PMS, MAN
 PCT Manual registration
 SR CA
 LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, IPA, PROMT, TOXLINE, TOXLIT, USPATFULL

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

26 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)

27 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

=> D L7

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
 RN 55070-07-0 REGISTRY
 CN **Lamacit 877 (9CI)** (CA INDEX NAME)
 MF Unspecified
 CI MAN
 LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXLIT, USPATFULL

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

2 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)

2 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

=> E BACTERICIDE MB/CN

E1 1 BACTERICIDAL/PERMEABILITY-INCREASING PROTEIN (HUMAN)/CN
 E2 1 BACTERICIDE 4205A/CN
 E3 ~~0 --> BACTERICIDE MB/CN~~ *zero*
 E4 1 BACTERICIDES, DISINFECTANTS, AND ANTISEPTICS, SOLNS./CN
 E5 1 BACTERICIDIN B 5P (MANDUCA SEXTA CLONE P9)/CN
 E6 1 BACTERICIDIN B 5P, PREPRO- (MANDUCA SEXTA CLONE P9)/CN
 E7 1 BACTERICIDIN B2/CN
 E8 1 BACTERICIDIN B3/CN
 E9 1 BACTERICIDIN B4/CN
 E10 1 BACTERICIN/CN
 E11 1 BACTERINOL 100/CN
 E12 1 BACTERIOCALCIFIN (CORYNEBACTERIUM MATRUCHOTII)/CN

=> E CARBOMER 934P/CN

E1 1 CARBOMER 934, POTASSIUM SALT/CN
 E2 1 CARBOMER 934, SODIUM SALT/CN

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E3 1 --> CARBOMER 934P/CN
E4 1 CARBOMER 934P, SODIUM SALT/CN
E5 1 CARBOMER 940/CN
E6 1 CARBOMER 940 TRIETHANOLAMINE SALT/CN
E7 1 CARBOMER 940, COMPD. WITH 2,2',2''-NITRILOTRIS(ETHANOL)/CN
E8 1 CARBOMER 940, SODIUM SALT/CN
E9 1 CARBOMER 941/CN
E10 1 CARBOMER 941, COMPD. WITH 1-HEXANAMINE/CN
E11 1 CARBOMER 941, SODIUM SALT/CN
E12 1 CARBOMER 951/CN

=> D L8 1-2

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 2 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
RN 102640-11-9 REGISTRY
CN **Carbomer 934P, sodium salt (9CI)** (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN Carbopol EX 161
MF Unspecified
CI PMS, MAN
PCT Manual registration
SR CA
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, IPA, TOXLINE, TOXLIT, USPATFULL

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
12 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
12 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 2 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
RN 57916-92-4 REGISTRY
CN **Carbomer 934P (9CI)** (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN Carbopol 934P
MF Unspecified
CI PMS, MAN
PCT Manual registration
LC STN Files: BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, CA, CAPLUS, CHEMCATS, CIN, IFICDB,
IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, PROMT, TOXLINE, TOXLIT, USPATFULL

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***
272 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1967 TO DATE)
5 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
272 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1967 TO DATE)

=> FILE HCAPLUS

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FILE COVERS 1967 - 9 Nov 1999 VOL 131 ISS 20
FILE LAST UPDATED: 8 Nov 1999 (19991108/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

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This file supports REGISTRY for direct browsing and searching of all substance data from the REGISTRY file. Enter HELP FIRST for more information.

=> D QUE L23

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L4          1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "ORAMIX NS 10"/CN
L5          1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  GIROFLE
L6          2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  ("SEPIGEL 305"/CN OR "SEPIGEL
          501"/CN)
L7          1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "LAMACIT 877"/CN
L8          2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  ("CARBOMER 934P"/CN OR "CARBOMER
          934P, SODIUM SALT"/CN)
L9          49 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L4 OR L5 OR L6 OR  L7
L10         127 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L9 OR ORAMIX OR GIROFLE OR SEPIGEL OR
          LAMACIT OR BACTERICID#(W)MB
L12         54 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L10(L) (USES OR THU)/RL
L13         2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L10(5A)USE#
L14         54 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L12 OR L13
L15         59 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L10 AND SURFACTANT?
L17         4 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L15 AND (HEAT? OR THERMOREV? OR
          THERMO(W)REVERS? OR TEMP?)
L18         274 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L8
L19         170 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L18(L)USES/RL
L20         2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L19(L)SURFACTANT?
L21         3 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L18(L)SURFACTANT?
L22         26 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L18 AND (CARBOMER# OR CARBOPOL)/TI
L23         86 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L14 OR L17 OR L20 OR L21 OR L22

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=> S L22 AND L19

L24 19 L22 AND L19

=> S L14 OR L17 OR L20 OR L21 OR L24

L25 79 L14 OR L17 OR L20 OR L21 OR L24

=> D L25 BIB ABS HITIND 1-79

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L25  ANSWER 1 OF 79  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AN   1999:702568  HCAPLUS
TI   Novel retinaldehyde-based topical formulations
IN   Dewandre, Luc
PA   Belg.
SO   Fr. Demande, 10 pp.
     CODEN: FRXXBL
DT   Patent
LA   French
FAN.CNT 1

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	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	FR 2774907	A1	19990820	FR 1998-2012	19980219
AB	A topical compn. for prevention of treatment of skin aging contained retinaldehyde (I). A topical gel contained Sepigel-305 4, perfume-12220 0.3, Germaben II 1, I 0.05, B.H.T. 0.1, and water 94.55%.				
IC	ICM A61K031-11				
	ICS A61K009-50				
CC	63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)				
	Section cross-reference(s): 62				
IT	116-31-4, Retinaldehyde 9002-92-0, Laureth 9003-05-8, Polyacrylamide				
	KATHLEEN FULLER STIC LIBRARY 308-4290				

84517-95-3, germaben II 148093-12-3, Sepigel-305
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use);
 BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (Novel retinaldehyde-based topical formulations)

L25 ANSWER 2 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
 AN 1999:508214 HCAPLUS
 DN 131:276880
 TI **Carbomer** inhibits tryptic proteolysis of luteinizing
 hormone-releasing hormone and N-.alpha.-benzoyl-L-arginine ethyl ester by
 binding the enzyme
 AU Walker, Greg F.; Ledger, Robin; Tucker, Ian G.
 CS School of Pharmacy, University of Otago, Dunedin, N. Z.
 SO Pharm. Res. (1999), 16(7), 1074-1080
 CODEN: PHREEB; ISSN: 0724-8741
 PB Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB The aim was to det. the mechanism by which Carbomer inhibits the enzymic
 activity of trypsin in hydrolysis of N-.alpha.-benzoyl-L-arginine Et ester
 (BAEE) and LH-releasing hormone (LHRH). The inhibition of enzymic
 activity was studied by measuring the formation of metabolites from LHRH
 and BAEE. Binding of trypsin and substrates to 0.35% Carbomer at pH 7.0
 was studied by centrifugal filtration. Gel filtration and reversed-phase
 HPLC were used to det. the stability of trypsin. Carbomer reduced the
 rate of hydrolysis of BAEE and LHRH by trypsin to 34% and 28% of the
 control activity, resp. The rate of metabolite formation for both
 substrates followed pseudo-zero order kinetics in the presence and absence
 of Carbomer. Binding studies showed that 68% of the trypsin protein and
 10% of BAEE was bound to Carbomer, but no LHRH was bound. No low mol. wt.
 autolysis products of trypsin were identified by gel filtration.
 Reversed-phase HPLC anal. of the unbound carbomer-treated-trypsin suggests
 a no. of conformational forms of trypsin. The equil. binding capacity was
 30 .mu.g of trypsin to 1000 .mu.g of Carbomer. Decreased hydrolysis of
 LHRH and BAEE by trypsin in the presence of Carbomer is due to
 enzyme-polymer interaction.
 CC 63-5 (Pharmaceuticals)
 Section cross-reference(s): 7
 IT 971-21-1, N-.alpha.-Benzoyl-L-arginine ethyl ester 57916-92-4,
 Carbopol 934P
 RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); THU (Therapeutic
 use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); **USES (Uses)**
 (Carbomer inhibition of tryptic proteolysis of LH-releasing hormone and
 benzoylarginine Et ester by binding enzyme)

L25 ANSWER 3 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
 AN 1999:468579 HCAPLUS
 DN 131:89709
 TI Apparatus for generation of foam by aspiration of liquid and gaseous
 phases through porous packed bed
 IN Fournel, Bruno; Faury, Maria; Le Samedy, Jean-Marie
 PA Commissariat A L'Energie Atomique, Fr.; Compagnie Generale Des Matieres
 Nucleaires
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 44 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA French
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9936165	A1	19990722	WO 1999-FR75	19990115
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE,				
DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG,				
KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX,				

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 UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
 RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES,
 FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI,
 CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

FR 2773725 A1 19990723 FR 1998-436 19980116

PRAI FR 1998-436 19980116

AB A method for generating a foam from a liq. phase and a gaseous phase involves aspiration of the liq. and gaseous phases with passage of the foam through a porous packing. The method can be used for circulating a foam in an installation (e.g., for cleaning an app.). The liq. phase contains: (1) 3-6 mol/L sulfuric acid, (2) 0.1-1 wt.% of a viscosifying component, (3) 0.2-0.5 wt.% of a betaine, (4) 0.3-1 wt.% of an oligosaccharide alkyl ether, and, optionally, (5) 0.2-1 wt.% of a stabilizer. The porous bed consists of a material selected from metallic grids, synthetic knitted fabrics, sand, diatomaceous earth, perlite, and solid spheres.

IC ICM B01F005-06

CC 48-4 (Unit Operations and Processes)

IT 197179-33-2, **Oramix** cg 110

RL: NUU (Nonbiological use, unclassified); **USES (Uses)**
 (surfactants-foaming agents; app. for generation of foam by aspiration of liq. and gaseous phases through porous packed bed)

L25 ANSWER 4 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1999:468550 HCAPLUS

DN 131:120597

TI Keratinous fiber oxidation dyeing composition containing a laccase, and dyeing method using same

IN Lang, Gerard; Cotteret, Jean

PA L'Oreal, Fr.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 30 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA French

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9936042	A1	19990722	WO 1998-FR2834	19981222
W:	AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			

FR 2773479 A1 19990716 FR 1998-256 19980113

PRAI FR 1998-256 19980113

OS MARPAT 131:120597

AB The invention concerns a ready-to-use compn. for oxidn. dyeing of keratinous fibers, and in particular human keratinous fibers such as hair, comprising in a suitable dyeing medium, 2-amino-4-N-(.beta.-hydroxyethyl)amino anisole as coupling agent and at least an enzyme such as laccase, as well as the dyeing method using said compn.

IC ICM A61K007-13

CC 62-3 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

IT 80498-15-3, Laccase 197179-33-2, **Oramix** CG110

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); **USES (Uses)**
 (keratinous fiber oxidn. dyeing compn. contg. a laccase)

L25 ANSWER 5 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
 AN 1999:468548 HCAPLUS
 DN 131:120595
 TI Keratinous fiber oxidation dye composition containing a laccase
 IN Lang, Gerard; Cotteret, Jean
 PA L'Oreal, Fr.
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 31 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA French
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9936040	A1	19990722	WO 1998-FR2832	19981222
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
FR 2773482	A1	19990716	FR 1998-259	19980113
PRAI FR 1998-259		19980113		
OS MARPAT 131:120595				
AB The invention concerns a ready-to-use compn. for oxidn. dyeing of keratinous fibers, and in particular human keratinous fibers such as hair comprising, in a suitable dyeing medium, at least an oxidn. base, 2-amino 3-hydroxy pyridine as coupling agent, and at least an enzyme such as laccase, as well as a method of using said compn.				
IC ICM A61K007-13				
CC 62-3 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)				
IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 95-55-6, 2-Aminophenol 95-55-6D, derivs. 95-70-5 106-50-3, 1,4-Benzenediamine, biological studies 106-50-3D, 1,4-Benzenediamine, derivs. 110-86-1D, Pyridine, derivs. 123-30-8 123-30-8D, derivs. 288-13-1D, Pyrazole, derivs. 289-95-2D, Pyrimidine, derivs. 399-95-1, 4-Amino 3-fluorophenol 399-96-2, 4-Amino 2-fluorophenol 615-66-7 2835-96-3, 4-Amino 2-methylphenol 2835-98-5, 2 Amino 5 methylphenol 2835-99-6, 4-Amino 3-methylphenol 17672-22-9, 2 Amino 6 methylphenol 29785-47-5 79352-72-0 80498-15-3, Laccase 104333-09-7 110952-46-0 129697-50-3 168202-61-7 197179-33-2, Oramix CG110				
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses) (keratinous fiber oxidn. dye compn. contg. a laccase)				

L25 ANSWER 6 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
 AN 1999:464165 HCAPLUS
 DN 131:120590
 TI Hair dye composition containing a laccase
 IN Lang, Gerard; Cotteret, Jean
 PA L'Oreal, Fr.
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 36 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA French
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9936036	A1	19990722	WO 1998-FR2805	19981221
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE,				

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KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW,
 MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR,
 TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
 RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES,
 FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI,
 CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

FR 2773473 A1 19990716 FR 1998-250 19980113

PRAI FR 1998-250 19980113

OS MARPAT 131:120590

AB The invention concerns a cosmetic compn. for oxidn. dyeing of keratinous fibers comprising in a support suitable for keratinous fiber dyeing: (a) at least an enzyme such as laccase; (b) at least a particular alkalizing agent; (c) at least an oxidn. coloring agent, as well as the dyeing methods using said compn.

IC ICM A61K007-13

CC 62-3 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

IT 74-79-3, Arginine, biological studies 77-86-1,
 Tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane 78-96-6, Monoisopropanolamine
 95-54-5D, 1,2-Benzenediamine, derivs. 95-55-6D, derivs. 96-20-8,
 2-Amino 1-butanol 106-50-3D, 1,4-Benzenediamine, derivs. 108-45-2D,
 1,3-Benzenediamine, derivs. 108-46-3D, 1,3-Benzenediol, derivs.
 110-73-6 110-97-4, Diisopropanolamine 111-42-2, Diethanolamine,
 biological studies 115-69-5, 2-Amino 2-methyl 1,3-propanediol
 115-70-8, 2-Amino 2 ethyl 1,3-propanediol 122-20-3, Triisopropanolamine
 123-30-8D, derivs. 372-75-8, Citrulline 591-27-5D, derivs. 621-56-7,
 1-Diethylamino-2,3-propanediol 66422-95-5, 2,4-Diaminophenoxyethanol
 dihydrochloride 197179-33-2, Oramix cgl10

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES

(Uses)

(hair dye compn. contg. a laccase)

L25 ANSWER 7 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1999:464164 HCAPLUS

DN 131:120589

TI Hair dye composition containing a laccase

IN Lang, Gerard; Cotteret, Jean

PA L'Oreal, Fr.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 37 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA French

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9936035	A1	19990722	WO 1998-FR2794	19981218
W:	AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			

FR 2773477 A1 19990716 FR 1998-254 19980113

PRAI FR 1998-254 19980113

AB The invention concerns a ready-to-use compn. for dyeing human keratinous fibers and more particularly human hair, comprising (a) at least an enzyme such as laccase; (b) at least a cationic substance or particular amphoteric polymer; (c) at least an oxidn. coloring agent, as well as the dyeing methods using said compn.

IC ICM A61K007-13

CC 62-3 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

IT 88-12-0D, polymeric derivs. 89-25-8 90-15-3, .alpha.-Naphthol

KATHLEEN FULLER STIC LIBRARY 308-4290

95-54-5D, 1,2-Benzenediamine, derivs. 95-55-6D, derivs. 95-88-5,
 4-Chloro-1,3-dihydroxybenzene 106-50-3D, 1,4-Benzenediamine, derivs.
 108-26-9 108-45-2, 1,3-Diaminobenzene, biological studies 108-45-2D,
 1,3-Benzenediamine, derivs. 108-46-3, 1,3-Dihydroxybenzene, biological
 studies 108-46-3D, 1,3-Benzenediol, derivs. 123-30-8D, derivs.
 533-31-3, Sesamol 591-27-5, 3-Aminophenol 591-27-5D, derivs.
 608-25-3, 1,3-Dihydroxy-2-methylbenzene 2380-86-1, 6-Hydroxyindole
 4664-16-8, 2,6-Dihydroxy-4-methylpyridine 53694-17-0, Merquat 280
 55302-96-0 66422-95-5, 2,4-Diaminophenoxyethanol dihydrochloride
 70643-19-5 81892-72-0 83763-47-7 93846-05-0 197179-33-2,

Oramix CG110 231958-91-1

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); NUU (Nonbiological use,
 unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); BIOL
 (Biological study); PROC (Process); **USES (Uses)**

(hair dye compn. contg. a laccase)

L25 ANSWER 8 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1999:401677 HCAPLUS

DN 131:33279

TI Method of rinsing smooth surfaces and concentrated liquid rinse aid

IN Eriksson, Tord Georg

PA Swed.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 14 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9930606	A1	19990624	WO 1998-SE2209	19981202
	W: EE, LT, LV, NO, PL				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	SE 9704503	A	19990603	SE 1997-4503	19971202
PRAI	SE 1997-4503		19971202		
AB	Rinsing of smooth surfaces with H2O contg. rinse aid is performed by a rinse soln. which is prepd. just prior to use by diln. of a very concd. rinse aid contg. .ltoreq.30% H2O. Transport and storing of dild. rinse aid and deterioration of the effect of the rinse aid is avoided. The rinse aid comprises a combination of .gtoreq.1 hydrophobic nonionic surfactants and N-contg. ionic surfactants. For example, a concd. liq. rinse aid for restaurant dishwashing machine contained H2O 4.5, EtOH/Me2CHOH 5, Miravon B 79R 26, Miravon B 12DF 60 and Oramix L-30 4.5%.				
IC	ICM A47L015-44				
	ICS B60S003-00; C11D001-86				
CC	46-6 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents)				
IT	137-16-6, Oramix L 30 165168-70-7, Miravon B 12DF 165168-72-9, Miravon B 79R				
	RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (method of rinsing smooth surfaces and concd. liq. rinse aid contg.)				

L25 ANSWER 9 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1999:388068 HCAPLUS

DN 131:35657

TI Oil-in-water emulsions containing a 1,3,5-triazine derivative and a
 copolyol silicone and cosmetic applications

IN Hansenne, Isabelle; Josso, Martin; Nodari, Laurent

PA L'Oreal, Fr.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 37 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA French

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	KATHLEEN FULLER STIC LIBRARY 308-4290				

PI WO 9929291 A1 19990617 WO 1998-FR2425 19981113
 W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
 RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
 FR 2771926 A1 19990611 FR 1997-15310 19971204
 PRAI FR 1997-15310 19971204

OS MARPAT 131:35657

AB Novel oil-in-water emulsions comprising (i) at least one 1,3,5-triazine deriv. and (ii) at least a polyalkyl polyether siloxane bearing polyoxyalkylene groups grafted on the main silicone chain; provided that said emulsions do not contain cetylstearyl trimethylammonium chloride. The invention also concerns the use of such emulsions for making cosmetic or dermatol. compn. for solar protection of the skin and/or hair and/or other keratinous materials against UV radiation, in particular solar radiation. A sunscreen contained Uvinult T150 2.5, Dow Corning DC193 1.5, Sepigel 305 4.0, Finsolv TN 25, moisturizers 112, denatured alc. 4.5, and preservatives and water q.s. 100%.

IC ICM A61K007-42

ICS A61K007-48

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

IT 290-87-9D, 1,3,5-Triazine, derivs. 5466-77-3, Parsol mcx 6197-30-4, Uvinul N 539 13463-67-7, Titanium dioxide, biological studies 70356-09-1, Parsol 1789 88122-99-0, Uvinul T 150 138789-85-2, Pemulen trl 148093-12-3, Sepigel 305 206668-01-1, Dow Corning 1403

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); **USES (Uses)**

(cosmetic oil-in-water emulsions contg. triazine deriv. and copolyol silicone)

L25 ANSWER 10 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1999:372053 HCAPLUS

DN 131:23257

TI Cosmetic or pharmaceutical compositions containing diphenyldimethicone dissolved in non-volatile silicone

IN Willemin, Claudie; Burtin, Frederic

PA Parfums Christian Dior, Fr.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 19 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA French

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9927903	A1	19990610	WO 1998-FR2591	19981202
	W:	AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
	RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
	FR 2771628	A1	19990604	FR 1997-15177	19971202

PRAI FR 1997-15177 19971202

AB The use of a silicone gum such as diphenyldimethicone dissolved in a silicone oil such as phenyltrimethicone is claimed for making a cosmetic or pharmaceutical, in particular dermatol., compn. contg. a fatty phase.

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The invention enables the prepn. of cosmetic or pharmaceutical compns. for skin care, in particular for the face or the body or for hair care. A lipstick contained diphenyldimethicone in phenyltrimethicone (15:75) 5, isostearyl isostearate 20, octyl palmitate 10, microcryst. wax 8, candelilla wax 5, beeswax 5, glycerol caprate/tricaprylate 4, octyl methoxycinnamate 3, cetyl ricinoleate 3, iron oxide 5, org. pigments 1.5, fragrance 0.3, mother-of-pearl 6, and castor oil with preservatives q.s. 100%.

IC ICM A61K007-48

ICS A61K007-06

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

Section cross-reference(s): 63

IT 56-81-5D, Glycerol, esters with fatty acids 57-50-1D, Sucrose, esters 131-57-7, Benzophenone 3 538-23-8, Glycerol tricaprylate 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, biological studies 1332-37-2, Iron oxide, biological studies 4065-45-6, Benzophenone 4 5466-77-3 9002-92-0, Ethoxylatedlauryl alcohol 9003-05-8, Polyacrylamide 9003-07-0, Polypropylene 9005-67-8, Polyoxyethylene sorbitan stearate 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum 11139-88-1, Glyceryl caprate 12441-09-7D, Sorbitan, esters 13463-67-7, Titanium oxide, biological studies 25322-68-3, Peg 37318-31-3, Sucrose stearate 56451-84-4, Sorbitan stearate 69552-98-3, Glyceryl succinate 112725-59-4, Butylmethoxydibenzoylmethane 148093-12-3, Sepigel 305 156048-34-9D, TMS-terminated 195868-36-1, Phenyltrimethicone

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES

(Uses)

(cosmetic or pharmaceutical compns. contg. diphenyldimethicone dissolved in non-volatile silicone)

L25 ANSWER 11 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1999:372051 HCAPLUS

DN 131:9452

TI Hair and/or body hygienic powder comprising surfactants

IN Benoit, Jean-Pierre; Bac, Elisabeth

PA Fr.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 22 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA French

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9927899	A1	19990610	WO 1998-FR2581	19981201
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG FR 2771634 A1 19990604 FR 1997-15173 19971202 PRAI FR 1997-15173 19971202				

AB A hair and/or body hygienic product in powder form for human beings or animals, characterized in that it can be directly applied on the hair and/or body and in that it comprises less than 40 %, preferably less than 30 % and more preferably less than 30 % of at least one surfactant, the remainder to attain 100 % consisting of one or several products selected among the group comprising sugars, starches, cellulose, polyols, proteins, amino acids, perfumes, coloring agents, antioxidants, vegetable substances, seaweed, vitamins, essential oils and mineral fillers. A hair powder contained Oramix SP100 1.00, Rewopol SBC 212P 9.0, Texapon K 1296 11.00, Comperlan 100 1.00, N hance 3196 2.20, Sofabran F146 0.90, Monteine WKHP 0.20, Neosorb P100T 56.00, Maltisorb P90 13.64, fragrances 5.00, an

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coloring agents 0.06%.

IC ICM A61K007-035
ICS A61K007-48; A61K007-06

CC 62-3 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

IT 151-21-3, Texapon K 1296, biological studies 5138-18-1D, Sulfosuccinic acid, esters 7664-93-9D, Sulfuric acid, alkyl derivs. 9004-34-6, Cellulose, biological studies 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 158164-13-7, Rewopol SBC 212P 188735-41-3, **Oramix** SP100
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); **USES**
(Uses)
(hair and/or body hygienic powder comprising surfactants)

L25 ANSWER 12 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AN 1999:244544 HCAPLUS
DN 130:286797
TI Oxidative hair dye compositions containing oxidoreductase-type enzymes and glycols
IN Maubru, Mireille
PA L'Oreal, Fr.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 36 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA French
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9917728	A1	19990415	WO 1998-FR2073	19980928
W:	AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
FR 2769215	A1	19990409	FR 1997-12355	19971003
AU 9893537	A1	19990427	AU 1998-93537	19980928
NO 9902644	A	19990628	NO 1999-2644	19990601
PRAI FR 1997-12355		19971003		
WO 1998-FR2073		19980928		
OS MARPAT 130:286797				
AB A ready-to-use oxidn. dyeing compn. for keratin fibers, and in particular human keratin fibers such as hair comprise, in an appropriate medium for dyeing, at least an oxidn. base, at least a C2 glycol C4-8 ether and/or a C3-9 glycol C1-8 ether and at least an oxidoreductase-type enzyme with 2 electrons in the presence of at least a donor for said enzyme. A hair dye compn. contained uricase (20 IU/mg) 1.5, uric acid 1.5, p-phenylenediamine 0.324, 1,3-dihydroxybenzene 0.33, propylene glycol monomethyl ether 20.0, hydroxyethyl cellulose 1.0, Oramix CG110 8.0, monoethanolamine q.s. pH = 9.5, and water q.s. 100 g.				
IC ICM A61K007-13				
CC 62-3 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)				
IT 69-93-2, Uric acid, biological studies 89-25-8 90-01-7, 2-Hydroxy-methylphenol 90-15-3, .alpha.-Naphthol 92-65-9 93-05-0, N,N-Diethyl p-phenylenediamine 95-55-6, 2-Aminophenol 95-55-6D, o-Aminophenol, derivs. 95-70-5 95-88-5, 4-Chloro-1,3-dihydroxybenzene 99-98-9, N,N-Dimethyl p-phenylenediamine 101-54-2, N-(Phenyl) p-phenylenediamine 104-68-7, Diethyleneglycol monophenylether 106-50-3, 1,4-Benzenediamine, biological studies 108-26-9 108-45-2, 1,3-Benzenediamine, biological studies 108-46-3, 1,3-Benzenediol, biological studies 110-86-1D, Pyridine, derivs. 111-77-3, Diethyleneglycolmonomethylether 111-90-0, Diethyleneglycolmonoethylether 123-30-8 148-71-0, 4-Amino-N,N-Diethyl 3-methyl aniline 288-13-1D, Pyrazole, derivs. 289-95-2D, Pyrimidine, derivs. 399-95-1,				

KATHLEEN FULLER STIC LIBRARY 308-4290

4-Amino-3-fluorophenol 399-96-2, 4-Amino-2-fluorophenol 533-31-3, Sesamol 537-65-5 591-27-5, 3-Aminophenol 608-25-3 615-66-7, 2-Chloro p-phenylenediamine 1320-67-8, Propyleneglycol monomethylether 1630-11-1, 2,6-Diethyl p-phenylenediamine 2050-25-1, Diethyleneglycol monobenzylether 2359-52-6 2359-53-7 2380-94-1, 4-Hydroxyindole 2835-95-2, 2-Methyl-5-Aminophenol 2835-96-3, 4-Amino-2-methylphenol 2835-98-5, 2-Amino-5-methylphenol 2835-99-6, 4-Amino-3-methylphenol 4664-16-8, 2,6-Dihydroxy 4-methyl pyridine 4770-37-0, 6-Hydroxyindoline 5306-96-7, 2,3-Dimethyl p-phenylenediamine 5862-80-6 6393-01-7, 2,5-Dimethyl p-phenylenediamine 7218-02-2, 2,6-Dimethyl p-phenylenediamine 7556-37-8 7575-35-1, N,N-Bis-(.beta.-hydroxyethyl) p-phenylenediamine 9001-37-0, Glucose oxidase 9001-96-1, Pyruvate oxidase 9002-12-4, Uricase 9003-99-0, Peroxidase 9004-62-0, Hydroxyethyl cellulose 9028-72-2, Lactate oxidase 9055-15-6, Oxidoreductase 14791-78-7, 2-Fluoro-p-phenylenediamine 17672-22-9, 2-Amino-6-methylphenol 24991-61-5 25498-49-1, Tripropyleneglycolmonomethylether 29785-47-5, 4-Amino-2-methoxymethylphenol 34590-94-8, Dipropyleneglycolmonomethylether 37250-80-9, Pyranose oxidase 41593-38-8, Propyleneglycol monoethylether 52125-53-8, Propyleneglycol monoethylether 55302-96-0 63969-43-7 66251-49-8 66566-48-1 69669-73-4, Glycerol oxidase 70643-19-5 73793-80-3, 2-Hydroxymethyl p-phenylenediamine 79352-72-0 80467-77-2 81892-72-0, 1,3-Bis(2,4-diaminophenoxy)propane 83763-47-7 93841-24-8, 2-.beta.-Hydroxyethyl p-phenylenediamine 97902-52-8, 2-Isopropyl p-phenylenediamine 105293-89-8, N,N-Dipropyl p-phenylenediamine 105607-68-9 110952-46-0 126335-43-1 128729-31-7 129697-50-3 130582-53-5 135855-34-4 135855-35-5 168202-61-7 197179-33-2, Oramix CG110 207568-58-9 221110-58-3 222849-57-2

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES

(Uses)

(oxidative hair dye compns. contg. oxidoreductase-type enzymes and glycols)

L25 ANSWER 13 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1999:244543 HCAPLUS

DN 130:301478

TI Oxidative hair dye compositions containing oxidoreductase-type enzymes and polymers

IN De La Mettrie, Roland; Cotteret, Jean; De Labrey, Arnaud; Maubru, Mireille

PA L'Oreal, Fr.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 33 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA French

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9917727	A1	19990415	WO 1998-FR2026	19980922
	W:	AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
	RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
	FR 2769217	A1	19990409	FR 1997-12357	19971003
	AU 9892695	A1	19990427	AU 1998-92695	19980922
PRAI	FR 1997-12357		19971003		
	WO 1998-FR2026		19980922		

AB A cosmetic and/or dermatol. compn. for treating keratin fibers, in particular human keratin fibers and more particularly human hair comprise in an appropriate support for keratin fibers: (a) at least an oxidoreductase-type enzyme with 2 electrons in the presence of at least a

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donor for said enzyme; and (b) at least a substantive polymer selected in the group consisting of: (i) cellulosic cationic derivs.; (ii) dimethyldiallylammonium halide homopolymers and dimethyldiallylammonium copolymers and (meth)acrylic acid; (iii) methacryloyloxyethyltrimethylammonium halide homopolymers and copolymers; (iv) quaternary polyammonium polymers; (v) vinylpyrrolidone polymers with cationic structural units; and (vi) their mixts. The invention also concerns the methods for treating keratin fibers in particular methods for dyeing, permanently setting or bleaching hair using said compn. A hair dye compn. contained uricase (20 IU/mg) 1.5, uric acid 1.5, p-phenylenediamine 0.324, resorcin 0.33, Merquat 280 (acrylic acid-dimethyldiallylammonium chloride copolymer) 1.0, and water q.s. 100 g.

IC ICM A61K007-13

CC 62-3 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

IT 69-93-2, Uric acid, biological studies 106-50-3, 1,4-Benzenediamine, biological studies 108-45-2, 1,3-Benzenediamine, biological studies 108-46-3, 1,3-Benzenediol, biological studies 591-27-5 9002-12-4, Uricase 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, alkyl ether derivs. 9015-06-9 9055-15-6, Oxidoreductase 26062-79-3, Merquat 100 26161-33-1 30581-59-0, Dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate-vinylpyrrolidone copolymer 35429-19-7 53694-17-0, Merquat 280 68393-49-7 95144-24-4 131954-48-8 197179-33-2, Oramix cgl10 223104-80-1

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES

(Uses)

(oxidative hair dye compns. contg. oxidoreductase-type enzymes and polymers)

L25 ANSWER 14 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1999:244542 HCAPLUS

DN 130:271867

TI Oxidative hair dye compositions containing oxidoreductase-type enzymes and basic amino acids

IN De La Mettrie, Roland; Cotteret, Jean; De Labbey, Arnaud; Maubru, Mireille

PA L'Oreal, Fr.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 31 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA French

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9917726	A1	19990415	WO 1998-FR2025	19980922
	W:				
	AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW:				
	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	FR 2769219	A1	19990409	FR 1997-12359	19971003
	AU 9892694	A1	19990427	AU 1998-92694	19980922
PRAI	FR 1997-12359		19971003		
	WO 1998-FR2025		19980922		

OS MARPAT 130:271867

AB Cosmetic compn. for treating keratin fibers comprise in an appropriate support for keratin fibers: (a) at least an oxidoreductase-type enzyme with 2 electrons in the presence of at least a donor for said enzyme; and (b) at least a basic amino acid. Methods for treating keratin fibers, in particular the methods for dyeing, permanently setting or bleaching hair using said compn. are also disclosed. A hair dye compn. contained uricase (20 IU/mg) 1.5, uric acid 1.5, Oramix CG110 8.0, p-phenylenediamine 0.324, resorcin 0.33, hydroxyethyl cellulose 1.0, ethanol 20.0, arginine q.s. pH = 9.5, and water q.s. 100 g.

KATHLEEN FULLER STIC LIBRARY 308-4290

IC ICM A61K007-13
ICS A61K007-09; A61K007-135
CC 62-3 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
IT 197179-33-2, **Oramix** cg110
RL: NUU (Nonbiological use, unclassified); **USES (Uses)**
(oxidative hair dye compns. contg. oxidoreductase-type enzymes and
basic amino acids)

L25 ANSWER 15 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1999:219973 HCAPLUS

DN 130:257182

TI Cosmetic compositions containing aqueous solutions of salicylic acid
derivatives

IN Pinzon, Carlos

PA L'Oreal, Fr.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 31 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA French

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9913857	A1	19990325	WO 1998-FR1969	19980915
	W:				
	AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE,				
	DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP,				
	KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO,				
	NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA,				
	UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES,				
	FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI,				
	CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9891682	A1	19990405	AU 1998-91682	19980915
PRAI	US 1997-931309		19970916		
	WO 1998-FR1969		19980915		
OS	MARPAT 130:257182				
AB	A cosmetic compn. contg. a salicylic acid deriv., a solubilizing agent, a coupling agent and water is claimed. The solubilizing agent is preferably selected among the compds. of formulas R(OCH(CH3)CH2)nOH or RCH(R')CH2OH, and in particular among polypropylene glycol alkyl ethers. The coupling agent is preferably selected among ethoxylated fatty acid esters and alkylpolyglucosides. The resulting compn. has good stability and is preferably transparent. A cosmetic compn. contained water 72, caprylic acid/capric acid ethoxylated triglycerides 20, Promyristyl PM-3 5, mexoryl SAB (capryloyl salicylic acid) 2, and Germaben II 1%.				

IC ICM A61K007-48

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

IT 9035-85-2, Procetyl 10 25322-69-4D, Polypropylene glycol, alkyl ethers
31694-55-0D, triesters with fatty acids 63793-60-2, Promyristyl PM-3
70424-62-3, Mexoryl SAB 150679-30-4, **Oramix** ns-10
197179-33-2, **Oramix** cg-110

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); **USES (Uses)**

(cosmetic compns. contg. aq. solns. of salicylic acid derivs.)

L25 ANSWER 16 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1999:219966 HCAPLUS

DN 130:242137

TI Hair-care compositions comprising optical brighteners and polymeric
suspending agents

IN Mitsumatsu, Arata; Salvador, Dorothy Yong Juanico

PA The Procter & Gamble Company, USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 67 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9913848	A1	19990325	WO 1997-US16616	19970917
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9744863	A1	19990405	AU 1997-44863	19970917
	WO 9913822	A1	19990325	WO 1998-IB1380	19980904
	W: BR, CN, JP, MX, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				

PRAI WO 1997-US16616 19970917

AB Disclosed are hair-care compns. comprising: (a) an effective amt. of an optical brightener; (b) a polymeric suspending agent; and (c) a carrier suitable for application to hair. A hair prepn. contained disodium 4,4'-bis(2-sulfostyryl)biphenyl 0.8, cetyl hydroxyethyl cellulose 0.75, preservatives 0.9, perfumes 0.08, and deionized water q.s. to 100 %.

IC ICM A61K007-13

ICS A61K007-06

CC 62-3 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

IT 87-01-4, 4-Methyl-7-dimethylaminocoumarin 529-84-0, 4-Methyl-6,7-Dihydroxycoumarin 2397-00-4, 4,4'-Bis(5-methylbenzoxazol-2-yl)stilbene 2744-49-2, Blankophor DCB 3271-22-5 4193-55-9, Tinopal UNPA-GX 4434-38-2 9004-62-0, Hydroxyethyl cellulose 9004-64-2, Hydroxypropyl cellulose 27344-41-8 138757-67-2, Carbopol 980 148093-12-3, Sepigel 305 163063-14-7, Aculyn 22

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(hair prepn. contg. optical brighteners and polymeric suspending agents)

L25 ANSWER 17 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1999:172576 HCAPLUS

DN 130:213503

TI Talc containing aqueous gel composition

IN Riesgraf, Diane; Su, Dean T.

PA Colgate-Palmolive Company, USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 13 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9909952	A1	19990304	WO 1998-US16855	19980813
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	US 5959019	A	19990928	US 1997-916897	19970822
	AU 9890195	A1	19990316	AU 1998-90195	19980813
PRAI	US 1997-916897		19970822		
	WO 1998-US16855		19980813		

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AB A compn. comprises about 40-85% water, 12-50% talc, an C10-30 alkyl acrylate crosslinked polymer, emulsifier and thickening agent in quantities effective to emulsify compn. and provide increased viscosity to the aq. compn., and a polyacrylamide in compn. thickening and stabilizing quantities. Thus a gel contained deionized water 75.780, Pemulen TR-1 0.300, triethanolamine 0.200, talc 20.000, isosteareth-2 phosphate 1.000, octyl palmitate 0.350, Sepigel-305 2.000, fragrance 0.300, and preservative 0.070%.

IC ICM A61K007-48

CC 62-7 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

IT 102-71-6, Triethanolamine, biological studies 9003-05-8, Polyacrylamide 14807-96-6, Talc, biological studies 16958-85-3, Octyl palmitate 138789-85-2, Pemulen TR-1 148093-12-3, Sepigel 305 159776-84-8

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); **USES (Uses)**

(talc-contg. aq. gel compn.)

L25 ANSWER 18 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1999:90524 HCAPLUS

DN 130:172771

TI Use of a lipoaminoacid in a cosmetic formulation

IN Stoltz, Corinne

PA Societe d'exploitation de Produits pour les Industries Chimiques Seppic, Fr.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 33 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA French

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9904757	A1	19990204	WO 1998-FR1617	19980722
	W: JP, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	FR 2766366	A1	19990129	FR 1997-9424	19970724
PRAI	FR 1997-9424		19970724		

OS MARPAT 130:172771

AB The use of at least an antagonist of the substance P in a cosmetic formulation for soothing and/or protecting all types of skin and, in particular, sensitive skin, characterized in that the antagonist of substance P is a lipoaminoacid. The affinity of lauroylglutamate (I) for NK1 receptors at a concn. of 0.1% was 90%. A cream contained cyclomethicone 10, a soln. of 15-40% I 3, Sepigel-501 0.8, Montanove-68 2, stearic alc. 1, stearic alc. 0.5, preservatives 0.65, lysine 0.025, sodium EDTA 0.05, xanthan gum 0.2, glycerin 3, and water q.s. 100%.

IC ICM A61K007-48

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

Section cross-reference(s): 1

IT 137-16-6, **Oramix** 130 2421-33-2, n-Palmitoylsarcosine 4468-02-4, Zinc gluconate 7596-88-5 14007-45-5, Potassium aspartate 18962-61-3, Magnesium aspartate 38079-66-2, n-Palmitoylglutamic acid 220424-22-6, Proteol CO 36 220424-98-6, Proteol LW 30 220425-06-9, Monteine LCT 220425-14-9, Proteol OAT 220425-67-2, Proteol SAV 50S 220429-94-7, Proteol VS 22

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); **THU**

(Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(use of lipoaminoacid in cosmetic formulation)

L25 ANSWER 19 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1999:89208 HCAPLUS

DN 130:301573

TI Studies on drug release kinetics from ibuprofen-carbomer

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hydrophilic matrix tablets: influence of co-excipients on release rate of the drug

AU Majid Khan, Gul; Zhu, Jia-Bi
 CS Faculty of Pharmacy, Department of Pharmaceutics, Gomal University, Dera Ismail Khan, Pak.
 SO J. Controlled Release (1999), 57(2), 197-203
 CODEN: JCREEC; ISSN: 0168-3659
 PB Elsevier Science Ireland Ltd.
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB Controlled-release (CR) matrix tablets of ibuprofen (IBF) and Carbopol 934P, and blended mixt. of Carbopol 934P and 971P resins, at different drug to polymers ratios, were prepd. by the direct compression method. The investigation focuses on the influence of the proportion of the matrix material, and several co-excipients (lactose, microcryst. cellulose (MCC), and starch) on the mechanism and release rate of the drug from the tablets. In vitro drug release in pH 7.2 phosphate buffer soln. appears to occur both by diffusion and a swelling-controlled mechanism, exhibiting either anomalous or Case II type transport. The release process could be described by plotting the fraction released vs. time and fitting data to the simple exponential model: $M_t/M_{\infty} = k t^n$. The release kinetics were modified when the blended mixts. of Carbopol 934P and 971P resins were used as the matrix materials. In general, all of the co-excipients, used in this study, enhanced the release rate of IBF. However, lactose demonstrated slower and more linear release behavior as compared to microcryst. cellulose or starch. The dissoln. T50 and T90 values for the 3 co-excipients were in the order of lactose>microcryst. cellulose>starch.
 CC 63-5 (Pharmaceuticals)
 IT 15687-27-1, Ibuprofen **57916-92-4**, Carbopol 934P 161279-68-1, Carbopol 971P
 RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); **USES (Uses)**
 (excipients effect on drug release from ibuprofen-carbomer hydrophilic matrix tablets)

L25 ANSWER 20 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1999:65296 HCAPLUS

DN 130:187039

TI Cosmetics containing polyether-polysiloxanes and gel compositions

IN Yakuta, Takeshi

PA Kosei Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 11021227	A2	19990126	JP 1997-187405	19970627
AB	The cosmetics contain partially crosslinked polyether-polysiloxanes and gel compns. comprising polyacrylamide, hydrocarbons, and nonionic surfactants. The cosmetics are not sticky and do not easily drop when applied to the skin unlike conventional prepns. An aq. cosmetic was formulated contg. polyoxyethylene diallyl ether-crosslinked Me hydrogen siloxane and Sepigel 305 (gel compn.).				
IC	ICM A61K007-48				
CC	ICS A61K007-00; C08K005-01; C08L077-00; C08L083-12; A61K007-035				
IT	62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)				
	9003-05-8, Polyacrylamide 148093-12-3 , Sepigel 305				
	190606-03-2 , Sepigel 501				
	RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (cosmetics contg. polyether-polysiloxanes and gel compns.)				

L25 ANSWER 21 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1998:811905 HCAPLUS

DN 130:57101

TI Nicotine **carbomer** enemas. Pharmacokinetics of a revised formulation

AU Green, J. T.; Rhodes, J.; Thomas, G. A. O.; Evans, B. K.; Feyerabend, C.; Russell, M. A. H.; Sandborn, W. J.

CS Department of Gastroenterology, University Hospital of Wales, Cardiff, UK

SO Ital. J. Gastroenterol. Hepatol. (1998), 30(3), 260-265

CODEN: IJGAFI; ISSN: 1125-8055

PB Pacini Editore

DT Journal

LA English

AB Ulcerative colitis is predominantly a disease of non-smokers, and transdermal nicotine has therapeutic benefit but causes frequent side-effects. We previously developed a topical enema combining nicotine with a polyacrylic carbomer; pharmacokinetic parameters were similar in healthy volunteers and patients with active ulcerative colitis. This enema was reformulated to reduce and delay nicotine absorption, thereby improving tolerance. Pharmacokinetic observations and side-effects with both formulations are compared in the same 8 healthy volunteers, all non-smokers, 3 male, mean age 33 yr. Six milligrams of nicotine were complexed with 400 mg of carbomer in a 100 mL liq. enema. The original formulation was buffered with potassium/phosphate to pH 5.5, kinematic viscosity was 3 mNm; the revised prepn. incorporated trometamol 1% soln. to buffer to pH 4.2, viscosity 5 mNm. All subjects had the 2 formulations on sep. occasions at least a month apart, with serial blood measurements and side-effect profile recorded for 8 h. The revised enema formulation significantly reduced Cmax for nicotine from 8.3 to 6.6 with some redn. in nicotine absorption and improved tolerance. Although there was considerable intersubject variation in profiles for nicotine and cotinine, they were similar for each subject on both occasions. The lower pH and greater viscosity reduced the amt. of free nicotine in its unionized form available for absorption, but made it possible to expose colonic mucosa to the same nicotine dose. In other drug formulations where side-effects are a limiting factor these modifications may also be relevant.

CC 63-5 (Pharmaceuticals)

Section cross-reference(s): 1

IT 77-86-1, Trometamol **57916-92-4**, Carbopol 934P

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); **USES (Uses)**
(pharmacokinetics of nicotine carbomer enemas)

L25 ANSWER 22 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1998:790649 HCAPLUS

DN 130:40125

TI Alkyl polyglycoside surfactants containing disinfectant compositions active against Pseudomonas microorganism

IN Gluck, Bruno Anthony

PA Novapharm Research (Australia) Pty. Ltd., Australia

SO PCT Int. Appl., 22 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9853036	A1	19981126	WO 1998-AU329	19980507
	W:	AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
	RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI,			

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CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 9872000 A1 19981211 AU 1998-72000 19980507

PRAI AU 1997-6909 19970520

WO 1998-AU329 19980507

AB An antiseptic cleansing compn. comprises an antimicrobial agent, an effective amt. of an alkyl polysaccharide surfactant, at least one alkyl alc. and at least one aryl alc. Suitable antimicrobial agents include chlorhexidine, chlorhexidine salt, chlorophenol deriv., octenidine dihydrochloride (CH₃-(CH₂)₇-NHON-(CH₂)₁₀-NO-NH(CH₂)₇-CH₂) or any other salt thereof, and quaternary ammonium compds. In an example, a cleansing compn. contained Na laurylsulfate 4.67, alkyl polysaccharide 3.92, coconut betaine 0.90, triclosan 0.49, propylene glycol 0.254, glycerin 0.254, NaCl 0.49, citric acid .apprx.10% (wt./vol.) and balance of water to 100 vol.%.
 IC ICM C11D003-48
 ICS C11D001-83; C11D001-68; C11D001-66; A61K007-50
 CC 46-6 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents)
 Section cross-reference(s): 62
 IT 9004-82-4, Sodium lauryl ether sulfate 148619-01-6, Plantaren 2000 150679-30-4, Oramix NS 10 216586-25-3, Atlas G 73500 216586-31-1, Oramix NS 12
 RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use);
USES (Uses)
 (surfactants; antimicrobial cleansing compns. contg. alkylpolyglucoside surfactants)

L25 ANSWER 23 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1998:771319 HCAPLUS

DN 130:29226

TI Use of sugar derivatives against adhesion of protozoa and parasites

IN Wolf, Florian; Schreiber, Joerg; Maurer, Peter; Buenger, Joachim

PA Beiersdorf A.-G., Germany

SO Ger. Offen., 20 pp.
 CODEN: GWXXBX

DT Patent

LA German

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 19721411	A1	19981126	DE 1997-19721411	19970522

AB Adhesion of pathogenic protozoa and parasites to the skin or organ surfaces is inhibited by topical, oral, or parenteral administration of compns. contg. antiadhesive carbohydrates or carbohydrate derivs. such as esters with fatty acids. Thus, a water-in-oil lotion contained paraffin oil 25.00, silicone oil 2.00, ceresin 1.50, lanolin alc. 0.50, glucose sesquiosostearate 2.50, cetearyl glucoside 1.00, perfume, preservative, and H₂O to 100.00 wt.%.
 IC ICM A61K007-48
 ICS A61K007-50; A61K007-075; A61K007-08; A61K007-11; A61K007-15; A61K007-32
 CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
 IT 56-73-5, Glucose 6-phosphate 57-50-1, Sucrose, biological studies 59-23-4, D-Galactose, biological studies 69-79-4, Maltose 512-69-6, Raffinose 533-67-5, Deoxyribose 1398-61-4D, Chitin, hydrolyzed 2438-80-4 3458-28-4, D-Mannose 3615-41-6, Rhamnose 3672-15-9, Mannose 6-phosphate 7512-17-6, N-Acetylglucosamine 7535-00-4, Galactosamine 9004-34-6, Cellulose, biological studies 9004-61-9, Hyaluronic acid 9004-62-0, Hydroxyethylcellulose 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9005-32-7, Alginic acid 9005-79-2, Glycogen, biological studies 9005-80-5, Inulin 9005-82-7, Amylose 9012-76-4, Chitosan 9014-63-5, Xylan 9037-22-3, Amylopectin 9037-55-2, Galactan 11138-66-2, Xanthan 19600-01-2, Ganglioside GM2 37266-93-6 54827-14-4, Ganglioside GM3 58846-77-8, Decyl glucoside 65988-71-8, Ganglioside GD2 66267-50-3, Chitosan lactate 71012-19-6, Asialoganglioside GM1 89361-21-7, Ribosylamine 104243-97-2, Glucose

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laurate 148619-00-5, Plantaren 1200 150679-30-4,
Oramix NS-10 181785-67-1, Glucose sesquiisostearate
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); **THU**
(Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); **USES (Uses)**
 (use of sugar derivs. against adhesion of protozoa and
 parasites)

L25 ANSWER 24 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1998:742246 HCAPLUS

DN 130:17106

TI Cosmetic compositions containing ascorbyl-phosphoryl-cholesterol

IN Ptchelintsev, Dmitri

PA Avon Products, Inc., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 37 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 4

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9850004	A1	19981112	WO 1998-US9007	19980501
	W: AU, BR, CA, CN, JP, MX				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	CN 1176602	A	19980318	CN 1996-190509	19960514
	US 5951990	A	19990914	US 1997-853271	19970509
	AU 9894140	A1	19981127	AU 1998-94140	19980501
PRAI	US 1997-853271		19970509		
	US 1995-440765		19950515		
	WO 1998-US9007		19980501		
AB	To a deriv. of L-ascorbic acid which is stable, easily incorporated into cosmetically acceptable vehicles and enzymically bioreversible in the skin to free ascorbic acid and a safe alkanol component. The L-ascorbic acid deriv. is a compd. selected from the group consisting of 3'-(L-ascorbyl-2-o-phosphoryl)-cholesterol (I) or homologs and salts thereof. Ascorbic cholesteryl phosphodiester acid (II) was prepd. by stirring ascorbic cholesteryl phosphodiester chloridate (prepn. given) with Amberlyst-15 in THF. Amberlyst-15 was removed by filtration and II was sepd. and purified. I at 11.3, 22.5, and 45 .mu.g/mL stimulated collagen prodn. in cultured human skin fibroblast.				
IC	ICM A61K007-00				
	ICS A61K031-21; A61K031-56; A61K031-355; A61K031-375				
CC	62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)				
	Section cross-reference(s): 1				
IT	57-13-6, Urea, biological studies		60-00-4D, Edta, salts	99-76-3,	
	Methyl paraben	111-42-2, biological studies	141-43-5, biological studies	1305-62-0, Calcium hydroxide, biological studies	1310-65-2,
	Lithium hydroxide	1310-73-2, Sodium hydroxide, biological studies	1327-43-1, Magnesium aluminum silicate	1336-21-6, Ammonium hydroxide	
	9000-01-5, Gum acacia	9004-62-0, Hydroxyethyl cellulose	9004-99-3, Polyethylene glycol stearate	9005-00-9, Steareth2	9007-20-9, Carbomer
	11138-66-2, Xanthan gum	31566-31-1, Glycerol monostearate	148093-12-3, Sepigel	305	199596-70-8
	216001-63-7	216001-64-8	216001-65-9	216001-66-0	
	RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)				
	(cosmetic compns. contg. ascorbyl-phosphoryl-cholesterol)				

L25 ANSWER 25 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1998:690635 HCAPLUS

DN 130:85978

TI Substitution and evaluation of **carbomer** formulations. Report of an SFSTP commission

AU Arnaud, P.; Grossiord, J. L.; Joachim, J.; Ketelers, A.; Lovera, V.;

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Lanquetin, M.; Mabileau, N.; Martini, M. C.; Marty, J. P.; Michaud, P.; Piccerelle, P.; Rodriguez, F.; Seiller, M.; Zuber, M.
CS SFSTP, Paris, 75005, Fr.
SO S.T.P. Pharma Prat. (1998), 8(4), 263-272, 274-288
CODEN: SPPRER; ISSN: 1157-1497
PB Editions de Sante
DT Journal
LA French
AB Carbomers are acrylic acid polymers that are widely used in formulating gels for pharmaceutical use. Since Jan. 1998, the residual benzene std. has been lowered to 2 ppm. For carbomers polyimd. in benzene, this std. requires a change in formulation. New polymers without benzene have been developed by the industry. The objective of this study is to compare these new polymers with the old ones in order to reveal rheol. differences and propose, using a concrete case, a methodol. for galenic development. The first part of this article describes and compares the rheol. parameters of carbomers at different concns. with different neutralizing agents and evaluates the influence of the presence of electrolytes on the gels. The second part proposes a new methodol. for the change of carbomer in an already certified formulation. This methodol. will permit the validation of the choice of new carbomer and help compare the specifications of the two formulations. It will also deal with a comparative study of the application of a drug in vitro onto human skin.
CC 63-1 (Pharmaceuticals)
IT 9007-16-3, Synthalen M 9062-04-8, Carbopol 941 57916-92-4, Carbopol 934P 76050-42-5, Carbopol 940 138757-67-2, Carbopol 980 138757-68-3, Carbopol 981 151687-96-6, Carbopol 974P 161279-68-1, Carbopol 971P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); **USES (Uses)**
(gels; SFSTP commission report on substitution and evaluation of carbomer formulations)
L25 ANSWER 26 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AN 1998:629714 HCAPLUS
DN 129:280772
TI Thickened cosmetic emulsions
IN Slavtcheff, Craig Stephen; Gonzalez, Genaro Jaime; Mokati, Machitje Jerrey
PA Chesebrough-Pond's USA Co., USA
SO U.S., 5 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1
PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

PI US 5814313 A 19980929 US 1996-715661 19960918
AB A cosmetic emulsion is provided which includes water, an oily emollient, and a thickening/compatibilizing agent (a polyether) which can compatibilize oil with water to achieve a stable emulsion. The polyether is formed from the reaction of a copolymer of ethylene oxide with a C3-4 alkylene oxide and a C12-40 .alpha.-olefin epoxide or glycidyl ether. Thus, an emollient mixt. of petroleum jelly 30, Dow Corning 200 0.75, and Dow Corning 0.5 was combined with a mixt. of glycerin (humectant) 5.0, PEG-6 (humectant) 1.0, Pluraflo AT 301 (polyether) 1.0, Glydant Plus 0.1, di-Na EDTA 0.05, and water to 100 wt.% and held at 60.degree. for 5 days; the thick, creamy mixt. showed no phase sepn. during this period.
IC ICM A61K031-74
NCL 424078030
CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
IT 50-21-5D, Lactic acid, alkyl esters 556-52-5D, Glycidol, ethers, reaction products with polyoxyalkylenes 556-67-2, Dow Corning 344 1323-43-9, NatureChem GMHS 9003-05-8, Polyacrylamide 9005-28-1,
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Dry-Flo 9005-64-5, Tween 20 25322-68-3, PEG 42131-25-9 42557-10-8,
 Dow Corning 200 59686-68-9, Cetiol 1414E 125018-88-4, Glydant Plus
 132325-26-9, Pluraflo AT 301 148093-12-3, Sepigel 305
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); **USES**
(Uses)

(thickened cosmetic emulsions)

L25 ANSWER 27 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1998:602948 HCAPLUS

DN 129:207245

TI Denture retaining compositions comprising gelling agents, thickening
 agents, and humectants

IN Staton, John Alexander; Thomas, Luke

PA Confi-Dent Pty. Ltd., Australia

SO U.S., 4 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 5801214	A	19980901	US 1996-665197	19960614
PRAI	AU 1995-3558	19950615			

AB A compn. for retaining dentures in the mouth of a denture wearer comprises
 5-8% wt./wt. of an hydrophilic gelling agent, 2-7% wt./wt. of a thickening
 agent, 5-20% wt./wt. of an agent that imparts water resistance to the
 compn., 0.2-5% wt./wt. of humectant(s) and the balance being water; the
 compn. being formable into a viscous hydrophobic film in use. A method of
 retaining dentures in the mouth of a denture wearer by applying to the
 denture or the mouth tissue the compn. and placing the denture into
 position in the mouth in a manner such that the compn. substantially forms
 a seal between the mouth tissue and the denture to thereby assist in the
 retention of the denture. A denture retaining compn. contained Keltrol F
 7.00, Sepigel 305 4.000, Dow 200 Fluid simethicone 10.000, Pr hydroxy
 benzoate 0.040, Me hydroxy benzoate 0.040, FD & C Red No 40 (1% soln.)
 0.060, propylene glycol 1.000, and purified water 77.740%.

IC A61K006-08; A61K006-097; C08L005-04; C08L005-00

NCL 523118000

CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)

IT 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 8050-81-5, Simethicone
 9003-05-8, Polyacrylamide 9005-32-7, Alginic acid 11138-66-2, Xanthan
 gum 37870-43-2, Propyl hydroxybenzoate 42557-10-8, Dow corning 200
 148093-12-3, Sepigel 305

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); **USES**

(Uses)

(denture retaining compns. comprising gelling agents, thickening
 agents, and humectants)

L25 ANSWER 28 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1998:563975 HCAPLUS

DN 129:335588

TI Use of sodium salt of Carbopol 934P in oral peptide delivery

AU Nakanishi, Takeshi; Kaiho, Fusao; Hayashi, Masahiro

CS Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Department of Pharmaceutics, Science
 University of Tokyo, Funagawara-Machi, Shinjuku-Ku, Tokyo, 162-0826, Japan

SO Int. J. Pharm. (1998), 171(2), 177-183

CODEN: IJPHDE; ISSN: 0378-5173

PB Elsevier Science B.V.

DT Journal

LA English

AB When insulin was orally administered as a capsule contg. Carbopol 934P
 (CP), freeze-dried sodium salt of CP (FNaCP), or lactose to diabetic rats,
 FNaCP improved the intestinal absorption of insulin, whereas CP and
 lactose did not. In the in vitro expts., FNaCP and CP in soln. increased

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the mucoadhesion of the model compd., fluorescein isothiocyanate-dextran (FD) 40 000 (FD-40), and inhibited the enzymic degrdn. of insulin to almost the same extent. FNaCP and CP in soln. changed neither the membrane resistance nor the permeability of FD 4000 (FD-4) in the rat jejunum, indicating that an improvement of the paracellular peptide delivery did not take place in the jejunum. CP formed a swollen gel layer at the boundary between the medium and the capsule, which was a barrier for the drug release, but FNaCP did not, as described in a previous paper. Since the improving effects of FNaCP and CP in soln. were almost the same, the difference in the effects of these two polymers on insulin release is thought to be due to the existence of the barrier to the insulin release from the capsules. In conclusion, FNaCP is a useful adjuvant for enabling the intestinal absorption of peptide drugs in a solid formulation such as capsules.

CC 63-5 (Pharmaceuticals)

IT 63-42-3, Lactose 9004-10-8, Insulin, biological studies

57916-92-4, Carbopol 934P 102640-11-9

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); **USES (Uses)**

(freeze-dried sodium salt of Carbopol 934P capsules as adjuvant for oral peptide delivery in vivo)

L25 ANSWER 29 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1998:484919 HCAPLUS

DN 129:113320

TI Cosmetic and/or dermatological composition containing an aqueous dispersion of a synthetic polymer as tensor

IN Lhotellier, Valerie; Gagnebien, Didier; Garson, Jean-Claude; Bazin, Roland; Bernardet, Laurent

PA L'Oreal, Fr.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 29 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA French

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9829092	A1	19980709	WO 1997-FR2462	19971230
	W:	AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
	RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
	FR 2758084	A1	19980710	FR 1997-34	19970103
	FR 2758084	B1	19990205		
	AU 9857702	A1	19980731	AU 1998-57702	19971230
	JP 11504949	T2	19990511	JP 1997-529721	19971230
	EP 944381	A1	19990929	EP 1997-953979	19971230

R: DE, ES, FR, GB, IT

PRAI FR 1997-34 19970103

WO 1997-FR2462 19971230

AB An antiwrinkle compn. contg. an aq. dispersion of a polymeric system contg. at least a synthetic polymer, and the use of this polymeric system as tensor in a cosmetic or dermatol. compn. is disclosed. The polymer used must characteristically have a mol. wt. of more than 670,000 daltons and the resulting polymeric system must be capable of forming a film permeable to vapor, have a modulus of elasticity ranging from 108 to 9.109 N/m² and produce at a concn. of 7 %, a retraction of the isolated stratum corneum of more than 1.5 % at 30 .degree.C in relative humidity of 40 %. The resulting compn. is in particular useful in the immediate treatment of wrinkles and small wrinkles of the skin. An antiwrinkle lotion contained Sancure 861 95, glycerin 1.5, and water q.s. 100%.

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IC ICM A61K007-48
ICS A61K007-02
CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
IT 9003-39-8, Polyvinylpyrrolidone 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum 26776-13-6D, Isophthalic acid polymers, sulfonated 148093-12-3, Sepigel 305 159778-06-0, Sancure 815 164003-50-3, Sancure 861 164003-51-4, Sancure 2060
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); **USES** (Uses)
(cosmetic and/or dermatol. compn. contg. aq. dispersion of synthetic polymer as tensor)

L25 ANSWER 30 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AN 1998:484918 HCAPLUS
DN 129:113319
TI Cosmetic and/or dermatological composition containing a dispersion of a natural polymer as tensor
IN Bazin, Roland; Bernardet, Laurent; Candau, Didier; Malle, Gerard; Garson, Jean-Claude
PA L'Oreal, Fr.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 28 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA French
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9829091	A1	19980709	WO 1997-FR2461	19971230
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
FR 2758083	A1	19980710	FR 1997-33	19970103
FR 2758083	B1	19990205		
AU 9857701	A1	19980731	AU 1998-57701	19971230
EP 912165	A1	19990506	EP 1997-953978	19971230
R: DE, ES, FR, GB, IT				
JP 11506474	T2	19990608	JP 1997-529720	19971230
PRAI FR 1997-33		19970103		
WO 1997-FR2461		19971230		

AB An antiwrinkle compn. contg. a dispersion of a polymeric system contg. at least a polymer of natural origin, and the use of this polymeric system as tensor in a cosmetic or dermatol. compn. is disclosed. The polymer used must characteristically have a mol. wt. more than 670,000 daltons and the resulting polymeric system must be capable of forming a film permeable to vapor, have a modulus of elasticity ranging from 108 to 9.109 N/m2 and produce at a concn. of 7 %, a retraction of the isolated stratum corneum of more than 1.5 % at 30.degree. in relative humidity of 40 %. The resulting compn. is useful in particular for the immediate treatment of wrinkles and small wrinkles of the skin. An antiwrinkle cream contained Sancure 878 85, soy protein 6, xanthan gum 5, glycerin 1.5, and water q.s. 100%.

IC ICM A61K007-48
ICS A61K007-02
CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
IT 9003-39-8, Polyvinylpyrrolidone 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum 26776-13-6D, Isophthalic acid polymers, sulfonated 148093-12-3, Sepigel 305 159778-06-0, Sancure 815 159778-08-2, Sancure 878 164003-50-3, Sancure 861 164003-51-4, Sancure 2060
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); **USES**
KATHLEEN FULLER STIC LIBRARY 308-4290

(Uses)

(cosmetic and/or dermatol. compn. contg. dispersion of natural polymer as tensor)

L25 ANSWER 31 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
 AN 1998:482116 HCAPLUS
 DN 129:250179
 TI Modified **Carbopol** 934P as multifunctional mucoadhesive polymers for the peroral delivery of peptide drugs
 AU Florea, B. I.; Jansen, M.; Thanou, M.; Luessen, H. L.; Verhoef, J. C.; Junginger, H. E.
 CS Division of Pharmaceutical Technology, Leiden/Amsterdam Center for Drug Research, Leiden University, Leiden, 2300 RA, Neth.
 SO Proc. Int. Symp. Controlled Release Bioact. Mater. (1998), 25th, 924-925
 CODEN: PCRMEY; ISSN: 1022-0178
 PB Controlled Release Society, Inc.
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB Freeze-dried neutralized Carbopol 934P modifications were prepd. with fast gel-forming properties. Besides the freeze-dried sodium neutralized carbomer, two new modifications (partially neutralized polymer) were made and freeze-dried. These modifications were incorporated in a solid dosage form and studied for their ability to inhibit the cleavage of a model drug N-acetyl-L-tyrosine Et ester by .alpha.-chymotrypsin. Hydrogels of the modifications were tested for their ability to reduce the transepithelial elec. resistance of Caco-2 cell monolayers. The fast gel-forming Carbopol 934P modifications studied had promising properties for the use as multifunctional excipients for peroral delivery of peptide drugs.
 CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
 IT 840-97-1, N-Acetyl-L-tyrosine ethyl ester **57916-92-4**, Carbopol 934P
 RL: BPR (Biological process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); **USES (Uses)**
 (modified Carbopol 934P as multifunctional mucoadhesive polymers for peroral delivery of peptide drugs)

L25 ANSWER 32 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
 AN 1998:263332 HCAPLUS
 DN 128:299375
 TI Oil-in-water cosmetic emulsions with high electrolyte content
 IN Sebillotte-Arnaud, Laurence; Gagnebien, Didier
 PA L'Oreal, Fr.
 SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 10 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent
 LA French

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 835651	A2	19980415	EP 1997-402234	19970925
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
	FR 2754452	A1	19980417	FR 1996-12450	19961011
	JP 10114643	A2	19980506	JP 1997-274854	19971007
	CA 2216574	AA	19980411	CA 1997-2216574	19971010
PRAI	FR 1996-12450		19961011		
AB	Stable water-in-oil cosmetic emulsions, rich in electrolytes contain at least 2% sol. metallic salts for treatment of skin irritation are described. Thus, a water-in-oil cream contained Span-65 0.9, Myrj-52 2.0, cetyl alc. 4.0, glycerol stearate 3.0, cyclomethicone 10.0, hydrogenated isoparaffin 14.0, preservative qs, SrCl ₂ .6H ₂ O 6.6, and water to 100%.				
IC	ICM A61K007-48				
	ICS A61K007-00				
CC	62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)				

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IT 50-70-4D, Sorbitol, esters 57-03-4D, derivs.salts 57-10-3D, Palmitic acid, esters 57-11-4D, Stearic acid, esters 64-19-7D, Acetic acid, salts 112-80-1D, Oleic acid, esters 143-07-7D, Lauric acid, esters 1323-83-7, Glycerol distearate 7439-93-2D, Lithium, salts 7439-96-5D, Manganese, salts 7440-00-8D, Neodymium, salts 7440-24-6D, Strontium, salts 7440-39-3D, Barium, salts 7440-54-2D, Gadolinium, salts 7440-65-5D, Yttrium, salts 7440-66-6D, Zinc, salts 9003-05-8, Polyacrylamide 9004-99-3, Myrj 52 9005-64-5, Polyethylene glycol sorbitan monolaurate 9005-65-6, Polyethylene glycol sorbitan monooleate 9005-66-7, Polyethylene glycol sorbitan monopalmitate 9005-67-8, Polyethylene glycol sorbitan monostearate 9005-70-3, Polyethylene glycol sorbitan trioleate 9005-71-4, Polyethylene glycol sorbitan tristearate 10476-85-4, Strontium chloride (SrCl₂) 25322-68-3D, PEG, esters with fatty acids 26264-35-7, Sorbitol tristearate 26658-19-5, Span 65 30399-84-9D, IsoStearic acid, esters 31566-31-1, Glycerol monostearate 84750-06-1, Arlacel 165 148093-12-3, Sepigel 305
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (oil-in-water cosmetic emulsions with high electrolyte content)

L25 ANSWER 33 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
 AN 1998:120233 HCAPLUS
 DN 128:196586
 TI Theoretical approaches and practical investigations in **Carbopol** buccal patches for drug delivery
 AU Guo, Jian-Hwa; Cooklock, K. M.
 CS Aqualon Div., Hercules Inc., Wilmington, DE, 19808-1599, USA
 SO Drug Dev. Ind. Pharm. (1998), 24(2), 175-178
 CODEN: DDIPD8; ISSN: 0363-9045
 PB Marcel Dekker, Inc.
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB This paper describes the theor. approaches in the peeling test method which can be used to evaluate the bioadhesive patches for buccal drug delivery purposes. The effects of patch thickness and the peeling rate on the bioadhesion of buccal patches and were investigated from a theor. point of view. The influence of a crosslinking agent on the swelling and bioadhesive properties of the patches was also evaluated.
 CC 63-5 (Pharmaceuticals)
 IT 57916-92-4, Carbopol 934P
 RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (crosslinked; theor. approaches and studies in Carbopol buccal patches for drug delivery)

L25 ANSWER 34 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
 AN 1998:75356 HCAPLUS
 DN 128:172030
 TI Improvement of drug release rate from **Carbopol** 934P formulation
 AU Nakanishi, Takeshi; Kaiho, Fusao; Hayashi, Masahiro
 CS Department of Pharmaceutics, Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Science University of Tokyo, Tokyo, 162, Japan
 SO Chem. Pharm. Bull. (1998), 46(1), 171-173
 CODEN: CPBTAL; ISSN: 0009-2363
 PB Pharmaceutical Society of Japan
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB Carbopol 934P (CP) is a mucoadhesive polymer which has been investigated as a useful adjuvant for bioadhesive drug delivery system. However, since the drug release rate from the solid formulation of CP is slow, it is difficult to take advantage of the polymer's mucoadhesive property in oral administration of fast-acting drugs. In this study, we prepd. freeze-dried sodium salt of CP (FNaCP) in order to improve drug release from the formulation of CP. The drug release rate from the formulation of
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FNaCP was much faster than that of CP: the rate from the formulation of CP in JP XIII 1st fluid (pH 1.2) was faster than in JP XIII 2nd fluid (pH 6.8). To det. the cause of rapid drug release from FNaCP capsules, the change of CP gel properties with pH and ionic strength was investigated. Exptl. results indicated that CP forms a swollen gel layer, a drug release barrier between the formulation of CP and the bulk release media. FNaCP was also thought to disperse rapidly in the 1st and 2nd fluids without formation of the swollen gel layer. In conclusion, since FNaCP improves the drug release rate from the solid CP formulation, it could be a useful adjuvant of an oral bioadhesive drug delivery system.

CC 63-5 (Pharmaceuticals)

IT 57916-92-4, Carbopol 934P 102640-11-9

RL: PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); **USES (Uses)**

(drug release rate from Carbopol 934P formulation)

L25 ANSWER 35 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1998:38492 HCAPLUS

DN 128:145141

TI Hydrogel components and liposomes for treating keratinic fibers

IN Mueller, Rainer H.; Herbolt, Jens; Hoeffgen, Elisabeth; Krueger, Marcus

PA Hans Schwarzkopf G.m.b.H., Germany

SO Ger. Offen., 14 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DT Patent

LA German

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 19727508	A1	19980108	DE 1997-19727508	19970630
	WO 9800092	A1	19980108	WO 1997-EP3394	19970630
	W: JP, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	EP 909156	A1	19990421	EP 1997-929307	19970630
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, NL, SE, PT, FI				
PRAI	DE 1996-19626141		19960701		
	WO 1997-EP3394		19970630		

AB Liposomal hair prepns. contg. hydrogel-forming agents have a long-lasting conditioning effect on the hair. These prepns. improve the dry and wet combability and feel of the hair, are not harmful to the scalp, and are stable during storage. Suitable hydrogel-forming agents are anionic or nonionic acrylic or vinyl polymers. Thus, Sepigel 305 (polyacrylamide/C13-14 isoparaffin/laureth-7) 3.5 was stirred into a soln. of Euxyl K400 0.2 in H2O 66.3 wt. parts, and an aq. suspension of soybean lecithin liposomes 30 parts was added and stirred to form a hydrogel with a viscosity of 17,500 mPa s at 20.degree..

IC ICM A61K007-06

ICS A61K007-08

CC 62-3 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

IT 9003-05-8, Polyacrylamide 25014-12-4, Polymethacrylamide

148093-12-3, Sepigel 305

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); **USES (Uses)**

(hydrogel components and liposomes for treating keratinic fibers)

L25 ANSWER 36 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1998:2150 HCAPLUS

DN 128:93119

TI A novel wet granulation method for Carbopol resin. I.

Extragranular addition

AU Durrani, M. J.; Whitaker, R. F.; Manji, P. A.

CS BF Goodrich Company, Research & Development Center, Brecksville, OH, 44141, USA

SO Drug Dev. Ind. Pharm. (1997), 23(12), 1201-1205

KATHLEEN FULLER STIC LIBRARY 308-4290

CODEN: DDIPD8; ISSN: 0363-9045
 PB Marcel Dekker, Inc.
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB Wet granulation was used for prepg. controlled-release tablets contg. Carbopol 934P and Klucel polymers. The polymers are not exposed to the granulation fluid. Therefore, agglomeration of the polymer is eliminated. Polymer swelling occurs only during drug dissoln. Thus, by a simple and manageable process, the controlled-release properties of the polymer are unaffected.
 CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
 IT 58-55-9, Theophylline, biological studies 9004-64-2, Klucel 57916-92-4, Carbopol 934P
 RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); **USES (Uses)**
 (extragranular addn. in wet granulation for Carbopol resin)

L25 ANSWER 37 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
 AN 1997:724930 HCAPLUS
 DN 128:16347
 TI Influence of **Carbopol** 934P concentration on the bioadhesive hydrogel viscoelastic characteristics
 AU Popovic, S.; Petri, H. M.; Zivkovic, M.
 CS ICN Yugoslavia, Inst., Belgrade, 11000, Yugoslavia
 SO Farm. Vestn. (Ljubljana) (1997), 48(Pos. Stev.), 362-363
 CODEN: FMVTAV; ISSN: 0014-8229
 PB Slovensko Farmacevtsko Drustvo
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB The dependence of bioadhesive hydrogel rheol. behavior on the nature and polymer agent concn. was investigated.
 CC 63-5 (Pharmaceuticals)
 IT 57916-92-4, Carbopol 934P
 RL: PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); **USES (Uses)**
 (Carbopol 934P concn. effect on bioadhesive hydrogel viscoelastic characteristics)

L25 ANSWER 38 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
 AN 1997:717819 HCAPLUS
 DN 127:336626
 TI Skin tightening formulation containing tautening or tensor agent, a polymeric gelling agent, a liquid hydrocarbon dispersing aid and a nonionic surfactant
 IN Fox, Charles
 PA Hydron Technologies, Inc., USA
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 25 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9739757	A1	19971030	WO 1997-US6536	19970417
	W:	AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
	RW:	GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
	AU 9724626	A1	19971112	AU 1997-24626	19970407

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PRAI US 1996-16250 19960419
 WO 1997-US6536 19970417

AB A skin tightening aq. gel formed from the combination of water, a dispersed finely particulate vegetable based tautening or tensor agent, a polymeric gelling agent, a liq. hydrocarbon dispersing aid and a nonionic surfactant. A skin tightening gel contained water 76.24, hydroxyethyl cellulose 0.70, vegetensor 3.00, disodium EDTA 0.20, butylene glycol and algae ext. 5.00, polysaccharide and casein hydrolyzate 5.00, sodium hyaluronate 5.00, Sepigel-305 2.00, saccharide isomerate 1.00, diazolidinylurea and methylparaben and polyparaben 1.00, propyleneglycol 0.50, sodium PCA 0.25, polyglyceryl methacrylate 0.10, Hydron soln. 931-48A 0.0%.

IC ICM A61K031-70

CC 63-4 (Pharmaceuticals)

IT 110-63-4, Butylene glycol, biological studies 9002-92-0, Ethoxylated lauryl alcohol 9003-05-8, Polyacrylamide 9005-00-9, Brij 78 9005-65-6, Polysorbate 80 9005-66-7, Polysorbate 40 9007-20-9, Carbomer 98932-78-6, Hydron 106392-12-5, Poloxamer 184 148093-12-3, Sepigel 305

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); **USES (Uses)**
 (skin tightening formulation contg. tautening or tensor agent, polymeric gelling agent, liq. hydrocarbon dispersing aid and nonionic surfactant)

L25 ANSWER 39 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1997:697613 HCAPLUS
 Correction of: 1997:480529

DN 127:298557
 Correction of: 127:99560

TI Oily cleansing compositions containing crosslinked copolymers and nonionic surfactants

IN Munakata, Atsushi

PA Kosei K. K., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 09175938	A2	19970708	JP 1995-353650	19951228

AB The title compns. contain oil-in-water dispersions mainly contg. crosslinked acrylamide-2-acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid copolymer 1-30, liq. or paste nonionic surfactants with HLB 5-15 1-25, liq. oils 45-98, and optionally H2O .ltoreq.5 wt.%. The compns. are easily washed with water and can be applied to the skin with wet hands without lowering the viscosity or dropping from the skin. Addn. of small amt. of H2O to the compns. causes gelation. An oily cleansing compn. was formulated contg. Sepigel 305 (crosslinked acrylamide/2-acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid Na salt) and polyoxyethylene oleyl ether (HLB 10.5).

IC ICM A61K007-02

ICS A61K007-00

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

IT 9004-98-2 40623-73-2, Acrylamide-2-acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid copolymer 56002-14-3 148093-12-3, Sepigel 305 190606-03-2, Sepigel 501

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); **USES (Uses)**
 (oily cleansing compns. contg. crosslinked copolymers and nonionic surfactants causing no viscosity redn.)

AN 1997:668039 HCAPLUS
 DN 127:298531
 TI Cosmetic cleaning compositions containing a polyacrylamide thickener
 IN Dubief, Claude; Cauwet-Martin, Daniele
 PA L'Oreal S. A., Fr.
 SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 9 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DT Patent
 LA French
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 796614	A1	19970924	EP 1997-400283	19970207
	R: DE, ES, FR, GB, IT				
	FR 2746304	A1	19970926	FR 1996-3542	19960321
	US 5804207	A	19980908	US 1997-816800	19970319
PRAI	FR 1996-3542		19960321		
	EP 1997-400283		19970207		

AB Hair and skin cleaning compns. contg. a polyacrylamide thickener, surfactants, and electrolytes are claimed. A shampoo contained 28% soln. of ethoxylated sodium lauryl sulfate 11.2, 28% oleylamidopropyl di-Me betaine 8.4, selenium disulfide 0.5, sodium chloride 3, 40% polyacrylamide soln. 1, preservative, colors, perfumes and water q.s. 100 g.

IC ICM A61K007-50

ICS A61K007-48; A61K007-06

CC 62-3 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

IT 57-03-4D, Glycerophosphoric acid, salts 57-10-3, Palmitic acid, biological studies 57-11-4, Stearic acid, biological studies 64-19-7D, Acetic acid, salts 107-36-8D, Isethionic acid, acyl derivs. 107-43-7D, Betaine, cocoacyl derivs. 107-97-1D, Sarcosinic acid, acyl derivs. 112-38-9, Undecylenic acid 112-80-1, Oleic acid, biological studies 123-43-3D, Sulfoacetic acid, alkyl ether derivs. 141-22-0, Ricinoleic acid 143-07-7D, Lauric acid, acyl derivs. 151-21-3, Sodiumlauryl sulfate, biological studies 617-65-2D, Glutamic acid, acyl derivs. 5138-18-1D, Sulfosuccinic acid, alkyl ether derivs. 7439-93-2D, Lithium, salts 7439-95-4D, Magnesium, salts 7439-96-5D, Manganese, salts 7440-00-8D, Neodymium, salts 7440-24-6D, Strontium, salts 7440-39-3D, Barium, salts 7440-54-2D, Gadolinium, salts 7440-65-5D, Yttrium, salts 7440-66-6D, Zinc, salts 7488-56-4, Selenium disulfide 7664-38-2D, Phosphoric acid, alkyl ether derivs. 7664-93-9D, Sulfuric acid, alkyl ether derivs. 9003-05-8, Polyacrylamide 10042-76-9, Strontium nitrate 10476-85-4, Strontium chloride 12441-09-7D, Sorbitan, esters with fatty acids 26100-47-0, Acrylamide-ammoniumacrylate copolymer 27306-78-1, Silwet L 77 35429-19-7, Salcare SC 92 40623-73-2 148093-12-3, SEPIGEL305

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(cosmetic cleaning compns. contg. polyacrylamide thickener)

L25 ANSWER 41 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1997:612655 HCAPLUS

DN 127:253085

TI Effect of added substances on theophylline release from Carbopol 934P matrix

AU Meshali, M. M.; El-Sayed, G. M.; El-Helw, A.

CS Faculty of Pharmacy, Mansoura University, Mansoura, Egypt

SO S.T.P. Pharma Sci. (1997), 7(3), 195-198

CODEN: STSSE5; ISSN: 1157-1489

PB Editions de Sante

DT Journal

LA English

AB Formulations were prepd. contg. 50% theophylline, 10 to 30% Carbopol 934P in sodium acetate mixts., 0.5% lubricant, with the remainder of the formulation consisting of spray-dried lactose. These formulations were

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either prepd. by direct compression or by wet granulation with phosphate buffer (pH 7.2). It was found that all the formulations produced tablets successfully without sticking to the punches. The incorporation of sodium acetate with Carbopol in the tablets increased its effect as a sustained-release matrix, but the use of buffer for wet granulation of the tablet powder did not. The drug release mechanism was dependent on the degree of gel formation, which in turn was dependent on the percentage of both the polymer and sodium acetate in the tablet as well as the pH of the medium. Approx. 10% Carbopol 934P with 20% sodium acetate tablets provided the same sustained-release mechanism as 30% Carbopol 934P, but without sticking during compression.

CC 63-5 (Pharmaceuticals)

IT 63-42-3, Lactose 127-09-3, Sodium acetate 557-04-0, Magnesium stearate 57916-92-4, Carbopol 934P

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); **USES (Uses)**
(excipients effect on theophylline release from Carbopol matrix)

L25 ANSWER 42 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1997:612159 HCAPLUS

DN 127:311333

TI Optimization with experimental design of nonionic, anionic, and amphoteric surfactants in a mixed system

AU Marti-Mestres, G.; Nielloud, F.; Marti, R.; Maillols, H.

CS Lab. Tech. Pharm. Ind., Fac. Pharm., Univ. Montpellier I, Montpellier, 34060, Fr.

SO Drug Dev. Ind. Pharm. (1997), 23(10), 993-998

CODEN: DDIPD8; ISSN: 0363-9045

PB Dekker

DT Journal

LA English

AB In a mixt. expt. the response depends only on the relative proportions of material present in the mixt. In this study, the authors considered shampoo formulations with 3 different classes of surfactants: amphoteric, nonionic, and anionic mild surfactants. A major purpose of this study was to help the formulator with a strategy using a 3-component simplex-centroid design. This methodol. offered the max. return in terms of information about the interplay of multiple factors while requiring the min. investment.

CC 62-3 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

Section cross-reference(s): 63

IT N,N-Bis(hydroxyethyl) coco amides

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); **USES (Uses)**

(Oramix DL 200; optimization with design of nonionic and anionic and amphoteric surfactants in mixed system)

IT 9004-32-4, Blanose 55965-84-9 58450-52-5, Texapon SB3 83138-08-3, Dehyton K 197179-33-2, Oramix CG 110

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); **USES (Uses)**

(optimization with design of nonionic and anionic and amphoteric surfactants in mixed system)

L25 ANSWER 43 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1997:480529 HCAPLUS

DN 127:99560

TI Oily cleansing compositions containing crosslinked copolymers and nonionic surfactants

IN Munakata, Atsushi Yuki

PA Kosei K. K., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE
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PI JP 09175938 A2 19970708 JP 1995-353650 19951228

AB The title compns. contain oil-in-water dispersions mainly contg. crosslinked acrylamide-2-acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid copolymer (I) 1-30, liq. or paste nonionic surfactants with HLB 5-15 1-25, liq. oils 45-98, and optionally H2O .ltoreq.5 wt.%. The compns. are easily washed with water and can be applied to the skin with wet hands without lowering the viscosity or dropping from the skin. Addn. of small amt. of H2O to the compns. causes gelation. An oily cleansing compn. was formulated contg. Sepigel 305 (I) and polyoxyethylene oleyl ether (HLB 10.5).

IC ICM A61K007-02
ICS A61K007-00

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

IT 148093-12-3, Sepigel 305 190606-03-2,
Sepigel 501

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); **USES (Uses)**
(in oil-in-water dispersions; oily cleansing compns. contg. crosslinked copolymers and nonionic surfactants causing no viscosity redn.)

L25 ANSWER 44 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1997:463867 HCAPLUS

DN 127:126485

TI Long-term stability of liposomes in hydrogels

AU Diederichs, J.E.; Herbort, J.; Mueller, R.H.

CS Dept. of Pharmaceutics, Biopharmaceutics & Biotechnology, The Free University of Berlin, Berlin, 12169, Germany

SO Proc. Int. Symp. Controlled Release Bioact. Mater. (1997), 24th, 845-846
CODEN: PCRMEY; ISSN: 1022-0178

PB Controlled Release Society, Inc.

DT Journal

LA English

AB Liposomes entrapped into different hydrogels, Carbopol 940 and Sepigel 305, are phys. stable over 15 mo. No distinct changes in particle size, zeta potential, microviscosity, and pH value were detected. The type and concn. of the polymers did not effect the stability of formulations. However, some instability occurred during storage at 40.degree.C.

CC 63-5 (Pharmaceuticals)

IT 76050-42-5, Carbopol 940 148093-12-3, Sepigel 305

RL: PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); **USES (Uses)**
(long-term stability of liposomes in hydrogels)

L25 ANSWER 45 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1997:433714 HCAPLUS

DN 127:55917

TI Sugar derivatives as antimicrobial agents

IN Schneider, Guenther; Schreiber, Joerg; Teichmann, Stefan; Buenger, Joachim; Wolf, Florian

PA Beiersdorf A.-G., Germany

SO Ger. Offen., 16 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX

DT Patent

LA German

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 19547160	A1	19970619	DE 1995-19547160	19951216
	WO 9722346	A2	19970626	WO 1996-EP5400	19961204
	WO 9722346	A3	19970828		
	W: JP, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	EP 869797	A2	19981014	EP 1996-942332	19961204
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE				

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PRAI DE 1995-19547160 19951216

WO 1996-EP5400 19961204

OS MARPAT 127:55917

AB Alkylated and/or acylated mono- and/or oligosaccharides are useful in cosmetic and dermatol. preps. as antibacterial, antimycotic, and antiviral agents, esp. in deodorant preps. and for treatment of dermatomycoses, dandruff, and dermal superinfections with microbial pathogens. Thus, a facial mask contained PEG-50 lanolin 0.50, glyceryl stearate 2.00, sunflower seed oil 3.00, bentonite 8.00, kaolin 35.00, ZnO 5.00, glucose caprylate 2.00, perfume, preservative, and water to 100.0 wt. %.

IC ICM A61K031-70

ICS A61K007-32; A61K007-40; A61K007-06; A61K007-075; A61K007-02;
A61K007-48

CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)

Section cross-reference(s): 62

IT 25339-99-5 27216-47-3 29836-26-8, Octyl .beta.-D-glucopyranoside
31835-06-0, Sucrose caprate 33508-66-6 58846-77-8, Decyl
.beta.-D-glucopyranoside 59122-55-3, Dodecyl .beta.-D-glucopyranoside
69984-73-2, Nonyl .beta.-D-glucopyranoside 70005-86-6, Undecyl
.beta.-D-glucopyranoside 75319-63-0, Hexadecyl .beta.-D-glucopyranoside
138328-35-5 148619-00-5, Plantaren 1200 148619-01-6, Plantaren 2000
150679-30-4, Oramix NS 10 191039-78-8

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU
(Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(sugar derivs. as antimicrobial agents)

L25 ANSWER 46 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1997:405844 HCAPLUS

DN 127:19994

TI Gelled cleaning compositions from three liquid phases at near the tricritical point

IN Lysy, Regis; Dormal, Didier; De Guertechin, Louis Oldenhove; Lambremont, Yves

PA Colgate-Palmolive Company, USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 32 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9715653	A1	19970501	WO 1996-US16862	19961022
	W:	AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
	RW:	KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI			
	AU 9674632	A1	19970515	AU 1996-74632	19961022
	EP 873392	A1	19981028	EP 1996-936801	19961022
	R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, NL, SE, PT, IE, FI			

PRAI US 1995-548016 19951025

WO 1996-US16862 19961022

OS MARPAT 127:19994

AB An aq. gelled cleaning compn. with surface tension 10-35 mN/m is useful for the removal of grease or tar without any mech. action. In particular, the compns. are derived from 3 liq. phases which merge together at the tricrit. point to form one continuum forming the gelled aq. cleaning compn., wherein the 3 phases incorporate at least a polar solvent (esp. water), a nonpolar solvent or weakly polar solvent, and a water-sol. or water-dispersible low-mol.-wt. amphiphile and the compn. contains 0.2-4% of a noncrosslinked acrylic polymer. One such compn. for cleaning kitchen

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counter tiles comprised water 81.6, d-limonene 4, triethylene glycol monohexyl ether 13, Acusol 820 0.4, and perfume 1%.

IC ICM C11D017-00
ICS C11D003-37; C11D007-50
CC 46-6 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents)
IT 5989-27-5 7732-18-5, Water, uses 25961-89-1, Triethylene glycol monohexyl ether 75760-37-1 **190606-03-2, Sepigel 501**
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); **USES (Uses)**
(gelled cleaning compns. from three liq. phases at near the tricrit. point)

L25 ANSWER 47 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AN 1997:380805 HCAPLUS
DN 126:344697
TI Antifoaming dispersions for aqueous surfactant systems
IN Balzer, Dieter
PA Huels Aktiengesellschaft, Germany
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 8 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 769548	A1	19970423	EP 1996-114669	19960913
	R: DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, NL				
	DE 19538751	A1	19970424	DE 1995-19538751	19951018
	JP 09202893	A2	19970805	JP 1996-275040	19961017
PRAI	DE 1995-19538751		19951018		

AB An antifoaming dispersion for aq. surfactant systems contg. 5-40% silicone oil, 0.3-15% hydrophobized silica, and H2O comprises (a) a surface-active main dispersion system from an alkyl polyglycoside and (b) a nonsurface-active water-sol. or water-dispersible auxiliary dispersing system. Thus, an aq. dispersion system of AK 500 silicone oil 18, silicic acid 2, C10-12-alkyl glucoside 10, Kelrol T (xanthan gum) was stable for 180 days at 40.degree.. No foaming was obsd. for a liq. detergent contg. 0.025 g/L of the dispersion.

IC ICM C11D003-00
ICS C11D001-66; C11D003-12; C11D003-37; B01D019-04
CC 46-5 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents)
IT 7664-93-9D, Sulfuric acid, alkyl esters, sodium salt 25322-68-3D, Polyethylene glycol, alkyl ethers, sulfates, sodium salts
150679-30-4, Oramix NS 10 170905-55-2, Glucopon 225
CS/UP
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); **USES (Uses)**
(dispersing agent; antifoaming dispersions for aq. surfactant systems)

L25 ANSWER 48 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AN 1997:371326 HCAPLUS
DN 127:19929
TI Potentiometric titration of carbohydrate **surfactants**: alkylpolyglucosides, N-acylglucamides, sorbitan esters
AU Buschmann, N.; Hulskotter, F.
CS Analytical Chem., Westfalische Wilhelms Univ., Munster, Germany
SO Comun. Jorn. Com. Esp. Deterg. (1997), 27, 419-425
CODEN: CJCDD7; ISSN: 0212-7466
PB Comité Espanol de la Detergencia, Tensioactivos y Afines
DT Journal
LA English
AB A derivatization procedure was develop to obtain sulfates of sorbitan esters, alkylpolyglucosides [Plantaren 600, Montanov 68, **Oramix NS 10**, and Triton CG-110], and N-acylglucamides, for subsequent potentiometric titrn. The sorbitan esters were: sorbitan monolaurate [Span 20], sorbitan monooleate [Span 80], ethoxylated sorbitan monolaurate
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[Tween 20], ethoxylated sorbitan monooleate [Tween 80], and ethoxylated sorbitan trioleate [Tween 85]. The reaction of the carbohydrate and the derivatization reagent, chlorosulfonic acid /DMF takes place within 3 min at room temp. The titrn. reagents were benzyldimethyltetradecylammonium chloride or 1,3-didecyl-2-methylimidazolium chloride and titrns. were carried out using a high-sensitivity **surfactant** electrode with a Ag/AgCl ref. electrode. The method allows a fast and convenient detn. of carbohydrate **surfactants**, with sample prepn. time of only 10 min.

CC 46-3 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents)

Section cross-reference(s): 62

ST carbohydrate **surfactant** detn derivatization potentiometric titrn; sorbitan ester detn sulfate derivatization titrn; polyglucoside alkyl **surfactant** detn potentiometric titrn; acylglucamide **surfactant** detn potentiometric titrn

IT Potentiometric titration

Surfactants

(potentiometric titrn. after derivatization of alkylpolyglucosides and N-acylglucamides and sorbitan ester **surfactants**)

IT 1338-39-2, Span 20 1338-43-8, Span 80 9005-64-5, Tween 20 9005-65-6, Tween 80 9005-70-3, Tween 85 65862-82-0, Triton CG-110 150679-30-4, Oramix NS 10 154530-62-8, Plantaren 600 156410-05-8, Montanov 68

RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)

(potentiometric titrn. after derivatization of alkylpolyglucosides and N-acylglucamides and sorbitan ester **surfactants**)

IT 68-12-2, DMF, uses 139-08-2, Benzyldimethyltetradecylammonium chloride 7790-94-5, Chlorosulfonic acid 70862-65-6, 1,3-Didecyl-2-methylimidazolium chloride

RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)

(potentiometric titrn. after derivatization of alkylpolyglucosides and N-acylglucamides and sorbitan ester **surfactants**)

L25 ANSWER 49 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1997:366383 HCAPLUS

DN 126:334217

TI Liquid crystal cosmetic composition

IN Lyle, Ian Gardner

PA Unilever Plc, UK; Unilever N.V.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 25 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9714394	A1	19970424	WO 1996-EP4087	19960917
	W:	AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
	RW:	KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI			
	CA 2232746	AA	19970424	CA 1996-2232746	19960917
	AU 9672813	A1	19970507	AU 1996-72813	19960917
	EP 855895	A1	19980805	EP 1996-934464	19960917
	R:	DE, FR, GB			
	US 5814323	A	19980929	US 1996-720999	19961015
PRAI	GB 1995-21125		19951016		
	WO 1996-EP4087		19960917		

AB A process for reversibly applying a cosmetic compn. to the skin or hair comprises: (a) contacting the skin or hair with the cosmetic compn., which comprises .gtoreq.1 amphiphilic material capable of forming a water-insol.

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liq. crystal phase of >1-dimensional periodicity and a cosmetic agent; and (b) when desired, removing the cosmetic compn. by applying to the skin or hair a cleansing compn. comprising a surface-active agent and a hydrotrope capable of destroying the liq. crystal phase formed in step (a). An advantage of such a system is that the cosmetic agent strongly adheres to the skin or hair when applied and can be effectively removed therefrom when desired. Thus, a waterproof mascara formulation contg. glycerol monooleate 11.60, glycerol 2.50, water 2.50, ultramarine blue 12.00, Bentone 38 10.00, EtOH 2.50, preservative 1.50, and C10-11 isoparaffin 57.50 wt.% was coated onto glass and the volatile solvent was evapd. The mascara was readily removed with a cleansing compn. contg. lauroyl lactylate 10.0, EtOH 5.0, propane-1,2-diol 10.0, triethanolamine to pH 6.5, and water to 100 parts.

IC ICM A61K007-00

ICS A61K007-50

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

IT 48075-52-1 50936-15-7, Xalifin 15 150679-30-4, Oramix NS-10

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); **USES (Uses)**

(cleanser contg.; liq. crystal cosmetic compn.)

L25 ANSWER 50 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1997:364636 HCAPLUS

DN 127:39639

TI Disintegration and gel forming behavior of **Carbomer** and its sodium salt used as excipients for direct compression

AU Kaiho, F.; Luessen, H.L.; Lehr, C.-M.; Verhoef, J.C.; Junginger, H.E.

CS Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Science University of Tokyo, Tokyo, 162, Japan

SO S.T.P. Pharma Sci. (1996), 6(6), 385-389

CODEN: STSSE5; ISSN: 1157-1489

PB Editions de Sante

DT Journal

LA English

AB Poly(acrylic acid) polymers such as Carbomer (Carbopol 934P, C934P) and its sodium salt (Carbopol EX161, NaC934P) were studied as excipients for direct compression, with the aim of prepg. tablet formulations with fast disintegration of the poly(acrylates) and rapid drug release characteristics. Erythrosin was included in the tablets as a hydrophilic model drug. Tablets composed of C934P and the disintegrant sodium starch glycolate up to 50% showed a very slow disintegration time (about 5 h) and low dissoln. of erythrosin (13% after 1.5 h). Replacement of C934P by NaC934P resulted in a 3-fold redn. of the disintegration time and almost total release of erythrosin after 2 h, due to the higher soly. of NaC934P as compared to C934P. Tablets consisting of the freeze-dried sodium salt of Carbomer (FNaC934P) with 50% starch glycolate showed a rapid disintegration time of 24 min and complete dissoln. of erythrosin within 30 min. For these FNaC934P tablet formulations, no substantial differences were obsd. between sodium starch glycolate, PVP or sodium croscarmellose as disintegrants. The poly(acrylate) FNaC934P is a suitable excipient for direct compression of tablets with rapidly disintegrating and drug releasing properties, and may be useful in formulations intended to deactivate intestinal luminal protease activities.

CC 63-5 (Pharmaceuticals)

IT 57916-92-4, Carbopol 934P 102640-11-9, Carbopol EX161

RL: PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study);

USES (Uses)

(disintegration and gel forming behavior of Carbomer and salt as excipients for direct compression)

L25 ANSWER 51 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1997:328726 HCAPLUS

KATHLEEN FULLER STIC LIBRARY 308-4290

DN 126:306557
 TI Alkyl glucoside-based aerosol-type foam products
 IN Mizumaki, Katsumi; Kuroda, Goro
 PA Chuo Eazooru Kagaku Kk, Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 17 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent
 LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 09059606	A2	19970304	JP 1995-255447	19950828
AB	The title products (e.g., shining paste, shaving foam, cosmetics, hair setting mousse, thick-layer coatings, cleaners for various purposes), in pressure-resistant aerosol packaging, comprise aq. solns. contg. 0.02-8% alkyl glucosides (e.g., Plantaren 1200, Plantaren 2000, Montanov 68, Oramix NS 10), 0.01-4% solid fatty alcs. (e.g., cetanol, isostearyl alc., myristyl alc., lauryl alc.), additives (e.g., polyoxyethylene nonylphenyl ether, polyoxyethylene oleyl amine), and liquefied gas and/or compressed gas (e.g., liquefied petroleum gas, di-Me ether, Freon, N suboxide, CO ₂ , N, Ar, He, H, air) as foaming agents.				
IC	ICM C09K003-30				
	ICS C09K003-30				
CC	46-4 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents) Section cross-reference(s): 42, 62				
IT	148619-00-5, Plantaren 1200 148619-01-6, Plantaren 2000 150679-30-4, Oramix NS 10 156410-05-8, Montanov 68 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (alkyl glucoside-based aerosol-type foam products)				

L25 ANSWER 52 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1997:280848 HCAPLUS

DN 126:268309

TI Solid shampoos containing nonionic and anionic surfactants

IN Benoit, Jean Pierre; Bac, Elisabeth

PA Benoit, Jean Pierre, Fr.; Bac, Elisabeth

SO Fr. Demande, 16 pp.

CODEN: FRXXBL

DT Patent

LA French

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	FR 2736261	A1	19970110	FR 1995-8265	19950707
	FR 2736261	B1	19971031		
	WO 9702808	A1	19970130	WO 1996-FR1058	19960705
	W: AU, CA, CN, JP, SG, US RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	AU 9665223	A1	19970210	AU 1996-65223	19960705
	EP 837671	A1	19980429	EP 1996-924948	19960705
	R: BE, CH, DE, ES, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE				
PRAI	FR 1995-8265		19950707		
	WO 1996-FR1058		19960705		
AB	Solid shampoos (e.g., tablets) contain nonionic and anionic surfactants. Thus, a shampoo tablet formulation comprised Rewoderm S 1333 16, Rewoteric AMB 12 18, Monteine WK HP 1, urea 2, sodium caseinate 1, TiO ₂ 1, Kollidon CL 25%, AcDiSol 5, glycine 6.5, dye 0.2, perfume 0.3, Neosorb P 60 13, Sofabran F 146 2, potato starch 5, Symperonic PE/F68 2, and N Hance 3196 2%. The tablet disintegrated within 90 s and was stable to atm. humidity.				
IC	ICM A61K007-075				
CC	62-3 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)				
IT	50-70-4, D-Glucitol, biological studies 4292-10-8, Rewoteric AMB 12 9003-39-8, PVP 77091-02-2, Rewo-Derm S 1333 188735-41-3, Oramix SP 100 188735-42-4, Tego-Betain CKD				

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RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); **USES**
(Uses)

(shampoos contg. nonionic and anionic surfactants)

L25 ANSWER 53 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1997:265338 HCAPLUS

DN 126:255277

TI Skin cleansers or other products containing enzymes and stabilizers

IN Gagnebien, Didier

PA L'Oreal, Fr.

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 09040544	A2	19970210	JP 1996-194927	19960724
	FR 2737115	A1	19970131	FR 1995-9027	19950725
	FR 2737115	B1	19970822		
	EP 759293	A1	19970226	EP 1996-401451	19960701
	EP 759293	B1	19981007		
	R: DE, ES, FR, GB, IT				
	ES 2126368	T3	19990316	ES 1996-401451	19960701
	BR 9604011	A	19980422	BR 1996-4011	19960724
	US 5830449	A	19981103	US 1996-686922	19960724

PRAI FR 1995-9027 19950725

AB Skin cleansers or other products contain enzymes [i.e. protease], polyols selected from glycerol and glycols and structuring agents [mineral, vegetable, animal synthetic, silicone or fluorinated oils] as stabilizers with addn. of magnesium salts or sodium salts, hydrophilic or hydrophobic agents, hydrophilic or hydrophobic additives, emulsifiers, liposomes or particles. A cleansing gel contained Subtilisin SP 544 0.04, Norgel 83, Miranol c2m 16 and water to 100%.

IC ICM A61K007-48

ICS A61K007-00; A61K007-02; A61K007-06; A61K007-50

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

Section cross-reference(s): 7

IT 56-81-5, Glycerol, biological studies 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 79-10-7D, Acrylic acid, polymer 79-41-4D, Methacrylic acid, polymer 3687-46-5, Decyl oleate 7439-95-4D, Magnesium, salts 7440-23-5D, Sodium, salts 7487-88-9, Magnesium sulfate, biological studies 7647-14-5, Sodium chloride (NaCl), biological studies 9001-92-7, Protease 9006-65-9, Dimethicone 9016-00-6, Polydimethylsiloxane 139465-30-8, 3225C 145378-84-3, Abil EM-90 150679-30-4, Oramix NS10 188596-50-1, Lysoveg

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); **USES**
(Uses)

(skin cleansers or other products contg. enzymes and stabilizers)

L25 ANSWER 54 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1997:244039 HCAPLUS

DN 126:229390

TI Cosmetics or hair preparations containing natural surfactants

IN Mizumaki, Katsumi; Takagi, Noriko; Kanya, Mitsutoshi

PA Arusoa Osho Kk, Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 14 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 09025223	A2	19970128	JP 1995-199279	19950713

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- AB Nonpolluting cosmetics or hair prepns. contain (A) the natural surfactants alkylpolyglucoside : acylpolypeptide = 5-95 : 95-5 0.05-20 and (B) ethanol 2.5-25 wt.%. A dry shampoo contained 55 % oligoglucoside decanol glycoside solns. 0.08, 65% undecenol keratin hydrolyzate soln. 0.07, 95% ethanol 9.00, dl-camphor 0.04, rose exts. 5.00, Blue color no 1 (1/50 diln.) 0.01 and purified water to 100 wt.%.
- IC ICM A61K007-48
ICS A61K007-00; A61K007-02; A61K007-06; A61K007-075; A61K007-08;
A61K007-15; A61K007-50
- CC 62-3 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
- IT 50-99-7D, D-Glucose, fatty-alkyl glycosides 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 59122-55-3 62494-55-7, Amisoft CT 12 133876-43-4, Promois ECP 143637-19-8, Promois ELP 150679-30-4, Oramix ns10 156410-05-8, Montanov 68 188265-34-1, Promois ECP-CF 188265-35-2, Promois EFLS
- RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); **USES (Uses)**
(cosmetics or hair prepns. contg. natural surfactants)
- L25 ANSWER 55 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
- AN 1997:226179 HCAPLUS
- DN 126:334294
- TI Factors affecting in vitro gastric mucoadhesion. Part 4. Influence of tablet excipients, surfactants, and salts on the observed mucoadhesion of polymers
- AU Tobyn, Michael J.; Johnson, James R.; Dettmar, Peter W.
- CS Department Pharmaceutical Sciences, University Strathclyde, Glasgow, G1 1XW, UK
- SO Eur. J. Pharm. Biopharm. (1997), 43(1), 65-71
CODEN: EJPBEL; ISSN: 0939-6411
- PB Elsevier
- DT Journal
- LA English
- AB The influence of a range of commonly used tabletting excipients, and other materials, on the obsd. mucoadhesion of Carbopol 934P and in some cases, xanthan gum, has been tested. It is found that the hydrophobic lubricant magnesium stearate has the ability, at 5% concn., to binder the formation of a strong mucoadhesive bond between both of the mucoadhesive polymers and the pig gastric mucosae. However, other commonly used flow aids and lubricant did not share this property. A no. of cyclodextrins are demonstrated, to have no influence on mucoadhesion. Tablet diluents, however, do appear to have a influence on the obsd. mucoadhesion in this system. The effect of a range of surfactants, non-ionic, cationic and anionic, on mucoadhesion is quantified, as is the influence of some salts and a chelating agent.
- CC 63-5 (Pharmaceuticals)
- IT 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum 57916-92-4, Carbopol 934P
- RL: PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); **USES (Uses)**
(influence of tablet excipients, **surfactants**, and salts on the obsd. mucoadhesion of polymers)
- L25 ANSWER 56 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
- AN 1997:205255 HCAPLUS
- DN 126:202155
- TI Corrosion inhibitors with a synergistic mixture of acylsarcosines and alkylamidopropylbetaines for protection of steel in fluids with carbon dioxide
- IN Pou, Tong Eak
- PA Ceca S.A., Fr.
- SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 6 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
- DT Patent
- LA French

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 760402	A1	19970305	EP 1996-401713	19960801
	R: AT, BE, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, NL, PT, SE				
	FR 2738018	A1	19970228	FR 1995-10050	19950824
	FR 2738018	B1	19970926		

PRAI FR 1995-10050 19950824

OS MARPAT 126:202155

AB The corrosion inhibitor mixts. effective for preventing steel corrosion in CO₂-satd. fluids (esp. in petroleum technol.) contain N-acylsarcosines and N-alkylamidopropylbetaines at 1:3 to 3:1 ratio, and are typically added to the fluid at 2-10 ppm. The inhibitor mixt. is biodegradable, and shows decreased toxicity to prevent marine pollution. The 1:1 mixt. of N-lauroylsarcosinate and N-cocoamidopropylbetaine at 10 ppm total was tested in CO₂-satd. acidified aq. soln. contg. 50 g NaCl/L, and showed the corrosion inhibition for steel of 94% vs. 88 or 75% individually.

IC ICM C23F011-14

CC 55-10 (Ferrous Metals and Alloys)

Section cross-reference(s): 51

IT 107-43-7D, Betaine, 2-amidoethyl derivs. 107-97-1D, Sarcosine, N-acyl derivs. 137-16-6, Oramix L 30

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)

(inhibitors with; corrosion inhibitors with acylsarcosines and alkylamidopropylbetaines for steel protection in carbon dioxide-satd. fluids)

L25 ANSWER 57 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1997:107394 HCAPLUS

DN 126:122299

TI Hair-styling compositions containing anionic homopolymer and anionic/nonionic copolymer

IN Ehlert, Manuela; Goddinger, Dieter; Hollenberg, Detlef

PA Henkel Kgaa, Germany

SO Ger. Offen., 11 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DT Patent

LA German

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 19523596	A1	19970109	DE 1995-19523596	19950703
	WO 9702006	A1	19970123	WO 1996-EP2732	19960624
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				

PRAI DE 1995-19523596 19950703

AB The title polymer compns. show synergistic hair-fixative properties. The homopolymer is preferably a polymer of an unsatd. C3-6 carboxylic acid, which may be crosslinked with a polyol. The copolymer component is prepd. from an unsatd. carboxylic or sulfonic acid and a nonionic comonomer such as acrylamide, vinylpyrrolidone, vinyl acetate, vinyl alc., an acrylate ester, or a vinyl ether. Thus, hair strands treated with an aq. soln. contg. 0.5% Na polyacrylate (Na Carbomer) and 0.5% acrylamide/Na 2-acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonate copolymer (Sepigel 305) showed a curl retention test value of 92 after 1 h and 62 after 24 h.

IC ICM A61K007-11

ICS A61K007-075; A61K007-08

ICA D06M023-04; D06M023-02

ICI D06M101-12

CC 62-3 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

IT 9003-01-4, Poly(acrylic acid) 9003-04-7, Sodium polyacrylate

25087-26-7, Poly(methacrylic acid) 40623-73-2, Acrylamide/2-acrylamido-2-methylpropanesulfonic acid copolymer 148093-12-3,

Sepigel 305

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES

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(Uses)

(hair-styling compns. contg. anionic homopolymer and anionic/nonionic copolymer)

L25 ANSWER 58 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
 AN 1997:47248 HCAPLUS
 DN 126:148387
 TI Disintegration and gel forming behavior of **carbomer** and its sodium salt used as excipients for direct compression
 AU Kaiho, F.; Luessen, H. L.; Lehr, C. -M.; Verhoef, J. C.; Junginger, H. E.
 CS Faculty Pharmaceutical Sciences, Science University Tokyo, Tokyo, 162, Japan
 SO S.T.P. Pharma Sci. (1996), 6(6), 385-389
 CODEN: STSSE5; ISSN: 1157-1489
 PB Editions de Sante
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB Poly(acrylic acid) polymers such as carbomer (Carbopol 934P, C934P) and its sodium salt (Carbopol EX161, NaC934P) were studied as excipients for direct compression, with the aim of prepg. tablet formulations with fast disintegration of the poly(acrylates) and rapid drug release characteristics. Erythrosin was included in the tablets as a hydrophilic model drug. Tablets composed of C934P and the disintegrant sodium starch glycolate up to 50% showed a very slow disintegration time (about 5 h) and low dissoln. of erythrosin (13% after 1.5 h). Replacement of C934P by NaC934P resulted in a 3-fold redn. of the disintegration time and almost total release of erythrosin after 2 h, due to the higher soly. of NaC934P as compared to C934P. Tablets consisting of the freeze-dried sodium salt of carbomer (FNaC934P) with 50% starch glycolate showed a rapid disintegration time of 24 min and complete dissoln. of erythrosin within 30 min. For these FNaC934P tablet formulations, no substantial differences were obsd. between sodium starch glycolate, PVP or sodium croscarmellose as disintegrants. The poly(acrylate) FNaC934P is a suitable excipient for direct compression of tablets with rapidly disintegrating and drug releasing properties, and may be useful in formulations intended to deactivate intestinal luminal protease activities.
 CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
 IT 9003-39-8, PVP 9063-38-1, Sodium starch glycolate 16423-68-0, Erythrosin 57916-92-4, Carbopol 934P 74811-65-7, Sodium croscarmellose 102640-11-9, Carbopol EX161
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); **USES (Uses)**
 (gel forming behavior of carbomer and sodium salt as direct compression tablet excipients)

L25 ANSWER 59 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
 AN 1997:44438 HCAPLUS
 DN 126:65182
 TI Cosmetic mousses comprising carboxylate-acrylate copolymer and hydrophilic surfactants
 IN Simon, Pascal; Candau, Didier
 PA Oreal S. A., Fr.
 SO Fr. Demande, 17 pp.
 CODEN: FRXXBL
 DT Patent
 LA French
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	FR 2731616	A1	19960920	FR 1995-3146	19950317
	FR 2731616	B1	19970418		

AB Cosmetic mousses comprising carboxylate-acrylate copolymers and hydrophilic surfactants are disclosed. These mousses are used for cleansing hair or skin. A cosmetic skin cream contained vaseline oil 6,
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Pemulen TR2 (an acrylate-C10-30 alkylacrylate copolymer) 0.5, Lauropal-12 (sodium lauryl ether sulfate) 1, Miranol C2M 5, preservatives, fragrances and water q.s. 100%.

IC ICM A61K007-48

ICS A61K007-075; A61K009-113

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

IT 137-16-6, Sodium lauroyl sarcosinate

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); **USES**

(Uses)

(**Oramix** L 30; cosmetic mousses comprising carboxylate-acrylate copolymer and hydrophilic surfactants)

L25 ANSWER 60 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1996:747130 HCAPLUS

DN 126:94697

TI Mucoadhesive polymers in peroral peptide drug delivery. VI.

Carbomer and chitosan improve the intestinal absorption of the peptide drug buserelin in vivo

AU Luessen, Henrik L.; de Leeuw, J.; Langemeyoeer, W. E.; de Boer, A. Bert G.

CS Leiden/Amsterdam Center Drug Res., Div. Pharmaceutical Technology, Leiden, 2300 RA, Neth.

SO Pharm. Res. (1996), 13(11), 1668-1672

CODEN: PHREEB; ISSN: 0724-8741

PB Plenum

DT Journal

LA English

AB To evaluate the effect of the crosslinked Carbomer 934P (C934P) and its freeze-dried neutralized sodium salt (FNaC934P) as well as chitosan-HCl on the intestinal absorption of the peptide drug buserelin. Buserelin was applied intraduodenally in control buffer, 0.5% C934P, 0.5% FNaC934P, 1.5% chitosan-HCl or FNaC934P/chitosan-HCl (1:1) mixt. in rats. All polymer prepns. showed a statistically significant improvement of buserelin absorption compared to the control soln. The abs. bioavailabilities for the different polymer prepns. were: control, 0.1%; 0.5% FNaC934P, 0.6%; 0.5% C934P, 2.0%; chitosan-HCl, 5.1% and FNaC934P/chitosan-HCl(1:1) mixt., 1.0%. The higher bioavailability with chitosan-HCl compared to C934P and FNaC934P indicates that for buserelin the intestinal transmucosal transport enhancing effect of the polymer plays a more dominant role than the protection against proteases such as .alpha.-chymotrypsin. The mucoadhesive polymers carbomer 934P and chitosan-HCl enhance the intestinal absorption of buserelin in vivo in rats, and may therefore be promising excipients in peroral delivery systems for peptide drugs.

CC 63-5 (Pharmaceuticals)

Section cross-reference(s): 1

IT **57916-92-4**, Carbomer 934P 70694-72-3, Chitosan hydrochloride

102640-11-9

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); **USES (Uses)**

(Carbomer and chitosan enhancement of intestinal absorption of buserelin in vivo)

L25 ANSWER 61 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1996:522170 HCAPLUS

DN 125:230586

TI Crosslinked **Carbopol** for polymer buccal patches drug delivery

AU Guo, Jian-Hwa; Cooklock, K. M.

CS 3M Center, 3M Pharmaceuticals, St. Paul, MN, 55144-1000, USA

SO Proc. Int. Symp. Controlled Release Bioact. Mater. (1996), 23rd, 499-500

CODEN: PCRMEY; ISSN: 1022-0178

DT Journal

LA English

AB The swelling properties of Carbopol 934P in the buccal patches were dependent on the pH value and ionic strength of the swelling soln. and on the ratios of polyisobutylene and polyisoprene in the patches. The swelling ratio of uncrosslinked polymer patches was almost 4-fold higher

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than that of glycerin-crosslinked patches.

CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)

IT 57916-92-4, Carbopol 934P

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(crosslinked Carbopol for buccal patches drug delivery)

L25 ANSWER 62 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1996:401753 HCAPLUS

DN 125:67221

TI Personal care composition in the form of an aqueous liquid comprising lipids and **surfactants**

IN Turner, Graham Andrew

PA Unilever Plc, UK; Unilever N.V.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 40 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9612469	A1	19960502	WO 1995-EP3967	19951006
	W: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM				
	· RW: KE, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9538403	A1	19960515	AU 1995-38403	19951006
	EP 786983	A1	19970806	EP 1995-936457	19951006
	EP 786983	B1	19981223		
	R: DE, ES, FR, GB, IT				
	BR 9509379	A	19971014	BR 1995-9379	19951006
	CN 1162916	A	19971022	CN 1995-195750	19951006
	JP 10507456	T2	19980721	JP 1995-513506	19951006
	ES 2125668	T3	19990301	ES 1995-936457	19951006
	US 5688752	A	19971118	US 1995-545490	19951019
PRAI	GB 1994-21185		19941020		
	WO 1995-EP3967		19951006		
AB	A personal care compn. in the form of an aq. liq. contains (1) a lipid compn. comprising a mol. having at least two hydrocarbon chains and a polar head group, a mol. having one long chain and a polar head group, and a compd. capable of assisting the formation of lipid bilayers and stabilizing any lipid bilayers formed in the lipid compn.; (2) a surface active agent selected from anionic, nonionic, cationic, zwitterionic, amphoteric surfactant , soap and mixts. thereof; and (3) a deposition aid. The compn. may be in the form of, for example a shower gel or facial cleanser, which is temporarily applied to the skin before being removed such as wiping or rinsing it from the skin. A liq. cleanser contained sodium lauryl ether sulfate 12.00, cocoamidopropyl betaine 3.00, cholesterol 2.50, sucrose ester 1.25, stearic acid 1.25, propylene glycol 5.00, cationic polymer 0.25, polyethoxypropylene glycodioleate 3.00, sodium hydroxide q.s. pH = 6.0, water and preservatives q.s. 100%. The compn. gave rise to a significantly lower skin dryness and a slower breakdown of stratum corneum barrier function.				
IC	ICM A61K007-48				
	ICS A61K007-00				
CC	62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)				
ST	cleanser aq compn lipid surfactant				
IT	Cosmetics				
	(aq. personal care compn. comprising lipids and surfactants)				
IT	Ceramides				
	Glycolipids				
	Soaps				

Carboxylic acids, biological studies
 Phospholipids, biological studies
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)
 (aq. personal care compn. comprising lipids and **surfactants**)

IT Polysaccharides, biological studies
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)
 (diacyl and dialkyl derivs.; aq. personal care compn. comprising lipids
 and **surfactants**)

IT Ceramides
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)
 (pseudo-; aq. personal care compn. comprising lipids and
surfactants)

IT **Surfactants**
 (amphoteric, aq. personal care compn. comprising lipids and
surfactants)

IT **Surfactants**
 (anionic, aq. personal care compn. comprising lipids and
surfactants)

IT Polyelectrolytes
Surfactants
 (cationic, aq. personal care compn. comprising lipids and
surfactants)

IT Cosmetics
 (cleansing, aq. personal care compn. comprising lipids and
surfactants)

IT Betaines
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)
 (coco amidopropyl, aq. personal care compn. comprising lipids and
surfactants)

IT Fatty acids, biological studies
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)
 (coco, 2-sulfoethyl esters, sodium salts, aq. personal care compn.
 comprising lipids and **surfactants**)

IT Cosmetics
 (face cleansers, aq. personal care compn. comprising lipids and
surfactants)

IT Glycerides, biological studies
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)
 (glycosyl, aq. personal care compn. comprising lipids and
surfactants)

IT Steroids, biological studies
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)
 (hydroxy, aq. personal care compn. comprising lipids and
surfactants)

IT **Surfactants**
 (nonionic, aq. personal care compn. comprising lipids and
surfactants)

IT **Surfactants**
 (zwitterionic, aq. personal care compn. comprising lipids and
surfactants)

IT 57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies 8007-43-0, Sorbitan
 sesquioleate 9003-05-8D, Polyacrylamide, cationic 9004-34-6D,
 Cellulose, ethers, cationic 9004-82-4, Sodium lauryl ether sulfate
 11078-30-1D, D-Galacto-D-mannan, cationic 25322-68-3D, Peg, esters
 29116-98-1, Sorbitan dioleate 37318-31-3, Ryoto Sugar Ester S 270
 65497-29-2, Jaguar c13s 67167-17-3, Antil 141 67492-18-6
 150679-30-4, Oramix ns10

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); **USES (Uses)**

(aq. personal care compn. comprising lipids and **surfactants**)

L25 ANSWER 63 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1996:377516 HCAPLUS

DN 125:41858

TI Use of certain anionic surfactants to enhance antimicrobial effectiveness of ophthalmic compositions

IN Castillo, Ernesto J.; Ali, Yusuf

PA Alcon Laboratories, Inc., USA

SO U.S., 6 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 937,228, abandoned.

CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 5520920	A	19960528	US 1993-106459	19930813
	AU 9344401	A1	19940303	AU 1993-44401	19930802
	AU 666957	B2	19960229		
	EP 590786	A1	19940406	EP 1993-306656	19930823
	EP 590786	B1	19971126		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	AT 160503	E	19971215	AT 1993-306656	19930823
	ES 2111717	T3	19980316	ES 1993-306656	19930823
	JP 06211694	A2	19940802	JP 1993-233996	19930826
	AU 9467509	A1	19950302	AU 1994-67509	19940715
	AU 671374	B2	19960822		
	US 5540918	A	19960730	US 1995-472446	19950607

PRAI US 1992-937228 19920828

US 1993-106459 19930813

OS MARPAT 125:41858

AB Certain anionic surfactants are used to enhance antimicrobial effectiveness in comfortable, sustained-release ophthalmic compns. contg. polyelectrolytes, such as carboxyvinyl polymers, polystyrene sulfonic acid polymers, and cationic exchange resins, as well as at least one active ingredient. An ophthalmic soln. contained ciprofloxacin.cntdot.HCl 0.35, polystyrene sulfonic acid 2.0, Hamposyl L (lauroyl sarcosine) 0.03, mannitol 3.9, benzalkonium chlorides 0.01, NaOH and/or HCl q.s. to pH 6, and purified water q.s. to 100%.

IC ICM A01N025-02

ICS A01N025-04; A01N025-34; A61K031-74

NCL 424405000

CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)

IT 54-71-7, Pilocarpine hydrochloride 97-78-9, Hamposyl L 110-25-8, Oleoyl sarcosine 142-48-3, Stearoyl sarcosine 13557-73-8, Sodium capryloyl lactylate 26921-17-5, Timolol maleate 50851-57-5, Polystyrene sulfonic acid 52558-73-3, N-Myristoyl sarcosine 55464-99-8, Amberlite IRP69 57916-92-4, Carbopol 934P 63659-19-8, Betaxolol hydrochloride 64019-93-8, Dipivefrin hydrochloride 73218-79-8, Apraclonidine hydrochloride 93107-08-5, Ciprofloxacin hydrochloride 151079-07-1

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); **USES (Uses)**

(anionic **surfactants** to enhance antimicrobial effectiveness of ophthalmic compns.)

L25 ANSWER 64 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1996:321080 HCAPLUS

DN 124:352331

TI Antifungal shampoos containing omoconazole and surfactants for treatment of pityriasis and dermatitis

IN Preuilh, Isabelle; Brzokewicz, Alain

PA Centre International De Recherches Dermatologiques Galderma Cird Galderma, KATHLEEN FULLER STIC LIBRARY 308-4290

Fr.
 SO Fr. Demande, 11 pp.
 CODEN: FRXXBL
 DT Patent
 LA French
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	FR 2723312	A1	19960209	FR 1994-9585	19940802
AB	Antifungal shampoos contg. amphoteric and non-ionic surfactants and omoconazole for treatment of Pityriasis Versicolor and seborrheic dermatitis are disclosed. An antifungal hair gel contained Oramix NS10 10, Amonyl 675SB 30, omoconazole nitrate 2, propylene glycol 5, phenoxyethanol 0.5, Na2EDTA 0.1, Lipacide UCO (an undecylenic acid deriv.) 2, hydrotritricum WQ 1, Elfacos GT 282S 2.5, colors q.s., sodium hydroxide q.s., and water q.s. 100 g.				
IC	ICM A61K007-075 ICS A61K031-415; A61K007-48				
CC	62-3 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)				
IT	57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 60-00-4, Edta, biological studies 112-38-9, Undecylenic acid 139-33-3, Disodium edta 125623-04-3, Lipacide UCO 131015-90-2, Elfacos GT 282S 150679-30-4, Oramix NS 10 156511-15-8, Tego-Betain F 50 176898-23-0, Amonyl 675SB				
	RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (antifungal shampoos contg. omoconazole and surfactants for treatment of pityriasis and dermatitis)				

L25 ANSWER 65 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
 AN 1996:145584 HCAPLUS
 DN 124:205624
 TI Analytical methods for alkyl polyglucosides. Part II. Qualitative determination using thin layer chromatography and identification by means of in-situ secondary ion mass spectrometry
 AU Buschmann, N.; Merschel, L.; Wodarczak, S.
 CS University Muenster, Muenster, Germany
 SO Tenside, Surfactants, Deterg. (1996), 33(1), 16-20
 CODEN: TSDEES; ISSN: 0932-3414
 DT Journal
 LA English
 AB This paper proposes a method for the sepn. of industrial APG mixts. by thin-layer chromatog. (TLC) on RP18 reversed-phase plates. The APGs are sepd. according to their different alkyl-chain lengths. The substances are made visible as black spots on the TLC plate by spraying with dild. sulfuric acid and subsequent **heating**. The detection limit is 600 ng. The sepd. substances can be identified by online coupling of TLC with secondary-ion mass spectrometry (SIMS). For this purpose, a silver layer must be evapd. onto the TLC plate and the substances must be enriched on this layer, which can be done by moistening the spot with an appropriate solvent. The SIMS investigations showed that the alkylmonoglucosides were entirely sepd., whereas the APGs with a high degree of glucosidation (up to 12 glucose units) can be found in a broad range of Rf-values. TLC-SIMS coupling proved to be suitable for the identification of unknown substances and detg. the purity of the sepd. spots.
 CC 46-3 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents)
 ST TLC SIMS polyalkylglycoside **surfactant** sepn
 IT **Surfactants**
 (nonionic, qual. detn. of polyalkylglycosides using thin-layer chromatog. and SIMS)
 IT 65862-82-0, Triton CG 110 150679-30-4, OramixNS10 160307-12-0, Glucopon 600CS-UP
 RL: ANT (Analyte); PRP (Properties); ANST (Analytical study)
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(qual. detn. of polyalkylglycosides using thin-layer chromatog. and SIMS)

L25 ANSWER 66 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
 AN 1996:139358 HCAPLUS
 DN 124:270203
 TI Interaction analyses between purified vaginal mucus and **Carbopol** 934P by differential scanning calorimetry and scanning electron microscopy.
 AU Galindo, S.; Quintanar, D.; Aguilera, E.
 CS Facultad de Estudios Superiores Cuautitlan, UNAM, Mexico, CP 54750, Mex.
 SO World Meet. Pharm., Biopharm. Pharm. Technol., 1st (1995), 827-8
 Publisher: APGI, Chatenay Malabry, Fr.
 CODEN: 62JJAQ
 DT Conference
 LA English
 AB The interaction between protein domains of vaginal mucus and Carbopol 934P might be with 28.5 and 26.2 kD proteins although reaction with carbohydrates cannot be discounted.
 CC 63-5 (Pharmaceuticals)
 IT **57916-92-4**, Carbopol 934P
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); **USES (Uses)**
 (interaction between vaginal mucus and Carbopol 934P detd. by DSC and SEM)

L25 ANSWER 67 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
 AN 1996:87740 HCAPLUS
 DN 124:126919
 TI Skin-cleansing compositions containing polyacrylamide, hydrocarbons, and nonionic surfactants
 IN Sato, Hiroyoshi; Takahashi, Atsushi; Uehara, Keiichi
 PA Shiseido Co Ltd, Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 07304654	A2	19951121	JP 1994-122977	19940512
AB	Skin-cleansing compns. contain gel compns. contg. polyacrylamide (I), hydrocarbons, and nonionic surfactants. The compns. are esp. useful for removal of makeup cosmetics from skin. A compn. contg. 6.0% Sepigel 305 [contg. I, C13-14 isoparaffin, and Laureth 7 (polyoxyethylene lauryl ether)] was stable at 50.degree. for 3 mo.				
IC	ICM A61K007-50				
	ICS A61K007-02; C11D001-66; C11D003-18; C11D003-20; C11D003-32				
CC	62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)				
IT	9003-05-8, Polyacrylamide 148093-12-3 , Sepigel 305				
	RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (skin-cleansing compns. contg. gels contg. polyacrylamide, hydrocarbons, and nonionic surfactants)				

L25 ANSWER 68 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
 AN 1995:977161 HCAPLUS
 DN 124:66395
 TI Mucoadhesive polymers in peroral peptide drug delivery. II.
Carbomer and polycarbophil are potent inhibitors of the intestinal proteolytic enzyme trypsin
 AU Luessen, Henrik, L.; Verhoef, J. Coos; Borchard, Gerrit; Lehr, Claus-M.; de Boer, A. G.; Junginger, Hans E.
 CS Leiden/Amsterdam Center Drug Research, Leiden University, Leiden, 2300 RA,
 KATHLEEN FULLER STIC LIBRARY 308-4290

Neth.
SO Pharm. Res. (1995), 12(9), 1293-8
CODEN: PHREEB; ISSN: 0724-8741
DT Journal
LA English
AB The evaluation of the inhibitory action of two mucoadhesive poly(acrylates), polycarbophil and carbomer, registered by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), on the intestinal proteolytic enzyme trypsin. Trypsin inhibition was found to be time-dependent upon addn. of Ca²⁺ in the degrdn. expt. Only when Ca²⁺ was added within 10 min after trypsin incubation, recovery of the enzyme could be obsd. Both polymers showed a strong Ca²⁺ binding ability. Carbomer, which had a higher inhibitory effect on trypsin activity, also revealed a higher Ca²⁺ binding affinity than polycarbophil. The amt. of Ca²⁺ depleted out of the trypsin structure and the redn. of enzyme activity were comparable. Immobilization of trypsin by binding to the polymers could not be obsd. at pH 6.7. CD studies suggested that, under depletion of Ca²⁺ from trypsin, the secondary structure changed its conformation, followed by an increased autodegrdn. of the enzyme. The poly(acrylates) investigated may have potential to protect peptides from tryptic degrdn. and may be used to master the peroral delivery of peptide drugs.
CC 63-5 (Pharmaceuticals)
IT 9003-97-8, Polycarbophil 57916-92-4, Carbopol 934P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); **USES (Uses)**
(mucoadhesive polymers in peroral peptide drug delivery: Carbomer and polycarbophil are potent inhibitors of the intestinal proteolytic enzyme trypsin)

L25 ANSWER 69 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AN 1995:843471 HCAPLUS
DN 123:321889
TI Stability of **Carbopol** polymers in SR tablets
AU Manji, P.; Durrani, M.; G-Jensen, A.; Whitaker, R.; Andrews, A.
CS R&D Center, BFGoodrich Co., Brecksville, OH, 44147, USA
SO Proc. Int. Symp. Controlled Release Bioact. Mater. (1995), 22nd, 362-3
CODEN: PCRMEY; ISSN: 1022-0178
DT Journal
LA English
AB There is no significant intra-lot variation in Carbopol 934P resin sample tested. The polymer is robust in handling high temp. conditions.
CC 63-5 (Pharmaceuticals)
IT 57916-92-4, Carbopol 934P
RL: PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); **USES (Uses)**
(stability of Carbopol polymers in sustained release tablets)

L25 ANSWER 70 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
AN 1995:659789 HCAPLUS
DN 123:40982
TI Aqueous anti-acne compositions containing salicylic acid
IN Klusiatis, John Michael; Langsch, Diester Hans Josef
PA Procter and Gamble Co., USA
SO Brit. UK Pat. Appl., 18 pp.
CODEN: BAXXDU

DT Patent
LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	GB 2283421	A1	19950510	GB 1993-22764	19931104
	GB 2283421	B2	19971126		

AB A topical compn. for the treatment of acne has an aq. continuous phase optionally together with .gtoreq.1 disperse phases. The aq. continuous
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phase is a soln. comprising acidic anti-acne active agent (esp. salicylic acid), surface-active solubilizer, and water, and has pH .apprx.2-4.5. The surface-active solubilizer comprises .gtoreq.1 polyethylene-based nonionic surfactants having av. HLB .apprx.12-19. The compns. exhibit improved anti-acne efficacy and excellent skin cleansing and mildness characteristics. Thus, an anti-acne lotion contained Cetiol HE 4.3, Cremophor RH 40 3.7, Lamacit GML 20 2.0, salicylic acid 2.0, bisabolol 1.0, dimethicone 1.0, allantoin 0.1, Na citrate 0.03, FD and C Blue No. 1 0.00125, EtOH 20.0, and water to 100%.

IC ICM A61K047-34

ICS A61K009-10

CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)

IT 150372-93-3, **Lamacit** GML 20

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU
(**Therapeutic use**); BIOL (Biological study); **USES (Uses)**
(solubilizer; aq. anti-acne compns. contg. salicylic acid)

L25 ANSWER 71 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1995:634345 HCAPLUS

DN 123:40814

TI Studies on drug release from a **carbomer** tablet matrix

AU Huang, Liang-Lii; Schwartz, Joseph B.

CS Dep. Pharmaceutics, Philadelphia Coll. Pharmacy Sci., Philadelphia, PA,
19104, USA

SO Drug Dev. Ind. Pharm. (1995), 21(13), 1487-501

CODEN: DDIPD8; ISSN: 0363-9045

DT Journal

LA English

AB The mechanism of drug release from carbomer tablet matrixes was studied. The drug and the carbomer were blended and directly compressed into tablets using a lab. Carver press. The influence of the level of carbomer, the type of drug, and the pH of dissoln. media were investigated by measuring drug release kinetics. In general, the release of a relatively neutral mol. (e.g. theophylline) in the pH 7.2 phosphate buffer soln. appears to exhibit nearly zero-order kinetics via a diffusion-controlled mechanism for all polymer levels studied (10-85%). The drug release process based on diffusion can be described by the general expression: $M_t = k_1 t^{1/2} + k_2 t$, where M_t represents the amt. of the drug released at time t , and k_1 , k_2 are related to kinetic consts. characteristic of the drug delivery systems. The release kinetics are modified when an ionic species, such as sodium salicylate, is incorporated into the tablet matrix.

CC 63-5 (Pharmaceuticals)

IT 9007-20-9, Carbomer **57916-92-4**, Carbomer 934P

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); **USES (Uses)**
(drug release from carbomer tablet matrix)

L25 ANSWER 72 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1995:532225 HCAPLUS

DN 122:273779

TI Concentrated aqueous cosmetic compositions containing alkylpolyglycosides and amphoteric surfactant

IN Lecocu-Michel, Nelly; Amalric, Chantal

PA Societe d'Exploitation de Produits pour les Industries Chimiques,
S.E.P.P.I.C., Fr.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 19 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA French

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9504592	A1	19950216	WO 1994-FR983	19940805
	W: KR, US				

RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE
 FR 2709679 A1 19950317 FR 1993-9735 19930806
 FR 2709679 B1 19951006
 EP 712330 A1 19960522 EP 1994-924335 19940805
 EP 712330 B1 19971001
 R: BE, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT
 PRAI FR 1993-9735 19930806
 WO 1994-FR983 19940805
 AB Concd. aq. cosmetic comps. comprise more than 12% by wt. of .gtoreq.1 C10 alkylpolyglycosides, and .gtoreq.1 amphoteric surfactant. An aq. compn. contained Oramix NS10 (a mixt. of alkylpolyglycosides) 30.4, Amonyl 380BA (cocamidopropylbetaine) 8.9, and water q.s. to 100%.
 IC ICM B01F017-00
 ICS B01F017-56; C11D001-94; C11D001-66; A61K007-00; A61K047-00
 CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
 IT 56-40-6D, Glycine, alkyl derivs. 107-92-6D, Butyric acid, alkylamine derivs. 107-95-9D, .beta.-Alanine, alkyl derivs. 28299-33-4D, Imidazoline, derivs. 77640-82-5, Amonyl 380BA 150679-30-4, Oramix NS10
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (concd. aq. cosmetic comps. contg. alkylpolyglycosides)

L25 ANSWER 73 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
 AN 1995:501364 HCAPLUS
 DN 122:298702
 TI Personal cleansing compositions based on oil-in-water emulsion
 IN Deckner, George Endel; Mcmanus, Richard Loren; French, Dawn Marie
 PA Procter and Gamble Co., USA
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 63 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9503781	A1	19950209	WO 1994-US8618	19940802
	W: CA, CN, JP				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	CA 2168543	AA	19950209	CA 1994-2168543	19940802
	EP 714283	A1	19960605	EP 1994-924081	19940802
	EP 714283	B1	19990512		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
	CN 1130864	A	19960911	CN 1994-193322	19940802
	JP 09501161	T2	19970204	JP 1994-506011	19940802
	AT 179883	E	19990515	AT 1994-924081	19940802
	ES 2131208	T3	19990716	ES 1994-924081	19940802
PRAI	US 1993-100957		19930703		
	US 1993-161104		19931202		
	WO 1994-US8618		19940802		
AB	An oil-in-water emulsion compn. useful for personal cleansing comprises of 0.05-20% of an active ingredient (e.g. salicylic acid, retinoic acid, erythromycin, resorcinol, etc.), an alkoxyated ether [R(CHOH)mCH2O(R1CHCH2O)nH; R = H, C1-30 alkyl; R1 = Me, Et; m = 0-6; n = 3-30] or an alkoxyated diether [H(OCH2CHR2)qOCH2(CH2)pCH2O(R2CHCH2O)rH; R2 = Me, Et; p = 1-6; q and r are selected so that their sum is 3-30], an emulsifier, a deposition aiding polymer, a polymeric thickener, and water. The active ingredient in these comps. has a soly. parameter from 7 to 13. Emulsion formulations contg. salicylic acid, triclosan, retinoic acid, phenoxyisopropanol, clotrimazole, or sunscreens were prepd.				
IC	ICM A61K007-48				
	ICS A61K007-00; A61K007-50; A61K047-00				
CC	62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics) Section cross-reference(s): 63				

IT 50-23-7 56-81-5, 1,2,3-Propanetriol, biological studies 56-81-5D, 1,2,3-Propanetriol, propoxylated 57-13-6, Urea, biological studies 57-55-6, 1,2-Propanediol, biological studies 69-72-7, Salicylic acid, biological studies 79-10-7D, 2-Propenoic acid, esters, polymers 79-41-4D, esters, polymers 101-20-2, 3,4,4'-Trichlorocarbanilide 107-41-5, Hexylene glycol 107-64-2, Distearyl dimethyl ammonium chloride 108-46-3, 1,3-Benzenediol, biological studies 112-53-8, Lauryl alcohol 112-72-1, Myristyl alcohol 112-92-5, Stearyl alcohol 114-07-8, Erythromycin 118-56-9, Homomenthyl salicylate 122-99-6, Phenoxyethanol 123-99-9, Nonanedioic acid, biological studies 131-57-7, Oxybenzone 143-28-2 302-79-4, Retinoic acid 506-43-4, Linoleyl alcohol 506-44-5, Linolenyl alcohol 540-11-4, Ricinoleyl alcohol 661-19-8, 1-Docosanol 770-35-4, Phenoxyisopropanol 1812-53-9, Dipalmityl dimethyl ammonium chloride 3055-93-4 3380-34-5, 2,4,4'-Trichloro-2'-hydroxydiphenyl ether 3401-74-9, Dilauryl dimethyl ammonium chloride 5466-77-3, 2-Ethylhexyl p-methoxycinnamate 6180-61-6 6197-30-4, Octocrylene 6969-49-9, Octyl salicylate 9003-13-8 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, hydroxyalkyl ethers, quaternized 9004-62-0D, Hydroxyethyl cellulose, coco-, steer-, and laurdimonium derivs. 9004-95-9, Ceteth 10 9005-00-9 9035-85-2 9042-82-4, Topicare 35A 9072-61-1 10108-91-5 15087-24-8, 3-Benzylidene camphor 15687-27-1, Ibuprofen 21245-02-3, 2-Ethylhexyl N,N-dimethyl-p-aminobenzoate 22204-53-1, Naproxen 24800-44-0, Tripropylene glycol 24938-91-8, Salcare SC 95 25231-21-4, Polypropylene glycol stearyl ether 25265-71-8, Dipropylene glycol 25265-75-2, Butylene glycol 25791-96-2, Polypropylene glycol glycerol ether 26161-33-1, Polyquaternium 37 27458-93-1, Isostearyl alcohol 27503-81-7, 2-Phenylbenzimidazole-5-sulfonic acid 36653-82-4, Cetyl alcohol 38102-62-4, 3-(4-Methylbenzylidene) camphor 52581-71-2 53609-72-6 63250-25-9 93596-79-3 97950-17-9 98616-25-2, Polyquaternium 24 117968-95-3 119103-93-4 145269-71-2, Natrosol Plus CS 148093-12-3, Sepigel 305 162404-36-6 162404-37-7, 4,8,13,17-Tetraoxaeicosane-1,20-diol 162414-19-9
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); **USES**
(Uses)
 (cleansing compns. based on oil-in-water emulsion)

L25 ANSWER 74 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1995:350931 HCAPLUS

DN 122:114974

TI Pressurized gas packagings using polyoxyethylene glyceryl fatty acid esters as suspension stabilizers and valve lubricants

IN Hettche, Helmut; Muckenschnabel, Reinhard

PA ASTA Medica AG, Germany

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 12 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent

LA German

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 633019	A1	19950111	EP 1994-107874	19940521
	EP 633019	B1	19990811		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	DE 4322703	A1	19950112	DE 1993-4322703	19930708
	US 5536444	A	19960716	US 1993-135356	19931013
	AT 183077	E	19990815	AT 1994-107874	19940521
	JP 07070557	A2	19950314	JP 1994-156211	19940707
PRAI	DE 1993-4322703		19930708		

AB Polyoxyethylene glyceryl fatty acid esters are adequately sol. in fluorocarbon propellants to function as effective valve lubricants and suspension stabilizers for drugs in inhalers. Thus, a soln. of (polyoxyethylene)20 glyceryl monolaurate (Tagat L2) 11.7 in EtOH 11.7 g was stirred into 1000 g 2H-heptafluoropropane (TG 227), di-Na cromoglycate 16.8, reproterol-HCl 8.4, Na saccharin 0.9 (all micronized), and

KATHLEEN FULLER STIC LIBRARY 308-4290

peppermint oil 6.75 g were added, further TG 227 was added to a total wt. of 1170.0 g, and the suspension was dispensed into metal aerosol cans fitted with dosing valves which emitted 50 .mu.L/dose, corresponding to 1 mg di-Na cromoglycate and 0.5 mg reproterol-HCl.

IC ICM A61K009-00
 CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
 IT 31694-55-0D, triesters with fatty acids 51852-65-4, Poem S 105
 57107-97-8, Lamacit GMO 25 57107-98-9, Tagat R 1 69468-44-6,
 Tagat I 150372-93-3, Lamacit GML 12
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (pressurized gas packagings using polyoxyethylene glyceryl fatty acid esters as suspension stabilizers and valve lubricants)

L25 ANSWER 75 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1994:686350 HCAPLUS

DN 121:286350

TI Cosmetic hair or skin care compositions containing thickening mixture based on guar gum or non-ionic cellulose and a cross-linked polymer

IN Dupuis, Christine

PA Oreal S. A., Fr.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 22 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA French

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9418935	A1	19940901	WO 1994-FR170	19940216
	W: AU, CA, CN, HU, JP, KR, PL, RU, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	FR 2701844	A1	19940902	FR 1993-2065	19930223
	FR 2701844	B1	19950609		
	AU 9460402	A1	19940914	AU 1994-60402	19940216
	EP 686024	A1	19951213	EP 1994-906950	19940216
	EP 686024	B1	19970507		
	R: DE, ES, FR, GB, IT				
	JP 08506824	T2	19960723	JP 1994-518701	19940216
	ES 2101511	T3	19970701	ES 1994-906950	19940216
	US 5679328	A	19971021	US 1994-507318	19940822
PRAI	FR 1993-2065		19930223		
	WO 1994-FR170		19940216		

AB A thickening mixt. for cosmetics contain (a) .gtoreq.1 guar gum or non-ionic cellulose having no hydrophobic group, with a viscosity in soln. of over 15 cps at 1.5 wt% in water, as measured by DRAGE module 2 at 25.degree.C; (b) .gtoreq.1 cross-linked polymer selected from (1) acrylamide and ammonium acrylate copolymers; (2) acrylamide and partially or totally neutralized 2-acylamido-2-methylpropane sulfonic acid copolymers; (3) acrylamide and methacryloyl oxyethyl trimethylammonium chloride copolymers; and (4) methacryloyl oxyethyl trimethylammonium chloride homopolymers; wherein the wt. ratio of cross-linked polymer active material to guar gum or cellulose is 0.2-10. A hair gel contained Sepigel 305 (a 40% emulsion of acrylamide-2-acylamido-2-methylpropane sodium sulfonate copolymer) 1, Klucel H (hydroxypropyl cellulose) 1, EtOH 8.5g, perfumes, colors and preservatives q.s. and water q.s. 100g.

IC ICM A61K007-06

ICS A61K007-48

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

IT 9000-30-0, Guar gum 9000-30-0D, Guar gum, hydroxypropyl derivs.
 9004-62-0, Hydroxyethyl cellulose 9004-64-2, Klucel h 9004-65-3,
 Methocel f4m 9004-67-5, Methyl cellulose 9032-42-2, Methylhydroxyethyl
 cellulose 26100-47-0, Pas 5161 35429-19-7, Acrylamide-methacryloyl
 oxyethyl trimethylammonium chloride copolymer 39421-75-5, Jaguar hp8
 40623-73-2, Acrylamide-2-acrylamido-2-methylpropane sulfonic acid

KATHLEEN FULLER STIC LIBRARY 308-4290

copolymer 54578-91-5, Gantrez es 425 121436-71-3 131954-48-8,
Gafquat hsl00 147014-82-2, Salcare sc92 148093-12-3,
Sepigel 305

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); **USES**
(Uses)

(hair or skin care compns. contg. guar gum or non-ionic cellulose and a
cross-linked polymer)

L25 ANSWER 76 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1994:663277 HCAPLUS

DN 121:263277

TI Cleansing compositions for hair and skin containing acyl glycolates and
co-surfactants

IN Bowser, Paul Anthony

PA Unilever PLC, UK; Unilever N. V.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 35 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9417783	A2	19940818	WO 1994-EP278	19940129
	WO 9417783	A3	19941013		
	W:	AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LU, LV, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SK, UA, UZ, VN			
	RW:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
	AU 9460007	A1	19940829	AU 1994-60007	19940129
PRAI	GB 1993-2130		19930203		
	WO 1994-EP278		19940129		
OS	MARPAT 121:263277				
AB	A cleansing compn. for hair and skin comprises in addn. to water, (a) from 10-30% of .gtoreq.1 C6-16 acyl glycolates and (b) from 5-25% of .gtoreq.1 co-surfactants, such as acyl taurates, isethionates, sarconsinates and sulfosuccinates. A facial cleanser for dry skin contained Na lauroyl diglycolate 25.00, Na monolauryl phosphate 10.00, propylene glycol 10.00, PEG-150 distearate 5.00, preservative 0.25, fragrance 0.20, citric acid pH 6.5-7.0, and water to 100.00%.				
IC	ICM A61K007-50				
	ICS A61K007-08				
CC	62-3 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)				
IT	142-52-9	1562-00-1D, Sodium isethionate, cocoacyl derivs.	4316-73-8D, Sodium sarcosinate, cocoacyl derivs.	4316-74-9D, Sodium n-methyl taurate, cocoacyl derivs.	9004-95-9, Polyoxyethylene cetyl ether
	9005-00-9, Polyoxyethylene stearyl ether	16177-21-2D, Sodium glutamate, cocoacyl derivs.	16480-55-0D, Sodium alaninate, cocoacyl derivs.	17026-83-4, Sodium monolauryl phosphate	25852-45-3 26838-05-1,
	Disodium lauryl sulfosuccinate	31955-67-6 33939-64-9 42415-76-9	42415-77-0 42415-79-2 51959-36-5 58450-52-5 62701-04-6	78125-59-4 79591-34-7 111731-24-9 124946-79-8	150679-30-4,
	Oramix NS 10	158752-35-3 158752-36-4 158752-37-5	158752-38-6 158752-39-7 158752-40-0 158752-42-2 158752-43-3	158752-44-4 158752-45-5 158752-46-6D, coco derivs.	158752-47-7
	RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)	(cleansing compn. for hair and skin comprising)			

L25 ANSWER 77 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1976:451664 HCAPLUS

DN 85:51664

TI A new method for the characterization and identification of
surfactants. 1. Solubilizers. Demonstration of the properties
KATHLEEN FULLER STIC LIBRARY 308-4290

of various mixing ratios of ternary systems of solubilizer, lipophilic phase, and water by means of simplified three-phase diagrams. Methodology and definitions

AU Englisch, Guenter; Schwarz, Hildegard

CS Pharmakogn. Inst., Univ. Wien, Vienna, Austria

SO Pharm. Ind. (1976), 38(4), 381-7

CODEN: PHINAN

DT Journal

LA German

AB Reproducible diagrams for the identification and characterization of nonionic solubilizers were obtained by preparing 3-phase diagrams for ternary systems of solubilizer, lipophilic substance, and water, and then converting these to 2-dimensional diagrams plotting the solubilizer wt. along the ordinate and H₂O along the abscissa at a const. 1.0g lipophilic substance wt. Definitions of points to be identified in prepn. of the 3-phase diagrams, criteria for selection of appropriate std. lipophiles and test temps., and 3 titrn. methods for prepn. of the 3-phase diagrams are described. A series of pourable, nonionic solubilizers tested with Me salicylate [119-36-8] and H₂O gave characteristic, reproducible 2-dimensional curves. This was true even for Tween 80 [9005-65-6] and Lamacit PO [55070-09-2], which are difficult to differentiate by prior methods.

CC 63-5 (Pharmaceuticals)

Section cross-reference(s): 46

ST **surfactant** identification phase diagram; solubilizer identification phase diagram

IT **Surfactants**

(nonionic, identification of, by phase diagrams)

IT Phase diagram

(ternary, in nonionic **surfactant** identification)

IT 119-36-8

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(in **surfactant** ternary phase diagram calcn.)

L25 ANSWER 78 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS

AN 1976:49814 HCAPLUS

DN 84:49814

TI Injectable adjuvant and compositions including such adjuvant

IN Glass, Max E.; Donahue, Stephen F.; Urton, John T.; Carlson, Arthur, Jr.

PA Bayvet Corp., USA

SO U.S., 16 pp. Continuation-in-part of U.S. 3,790,665.

CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 3919411	A	19751111	US 1974-439092	19740204
	US 3639577	A	19720201	US 1968-707671	19680223
	US 3790665	A	19740205	US 1972-222282	19720131
PRAI	US 1968-707671		19680223		
	US 1972-222282		19720131		

AB Injectable adjuvants include a macromol. synthetic resin complexing material such as an acrylic acid polymer crosslinked with a polyallyl saccharide (Carbopol 934P [57916-92-4]) and an emulsion system including a **surfactant**. The adjuvant is used with, e.g., vaccines. Thus an adjuvant system contains 2.5 ml Tween 80 [9005-65-6], 2.5 ml Span 20 [1338-39-2], 0.2 g Carbopol 934P, 50 ml cottonseed oil and water as 100 ml. Adjuvant toxoids were prepd., e.g., by mixing 15 ml inactivated tetanus toxoid with 10 ml of a given emulsion and 0.25 g Carbopol 934P followed by addn. of H₂O to 100 ml. Numerous tests were carried out on a no. of vaccine preps. with adjuvants.

IC A61K

NCL 424081000

CC 63-3 (Pharmaceuticals)
 Section cross-reference(s): 15
 IT 57916-92-4
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (adjuvant injections contg. **surfactants** and)

L25 ANSWER 79 OF 79 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 1999 ACS
 AN 1973:110574 HCAPLUS
 DN 78:110574
 TI Stabilization of aqueous formaldehyde solutions
 IN Junkermann, Helmut; Pohl, Gerhard
 PA Deutsche Gold- und Silber-Scheideanstalt vorm. Roessler
 SO Ger. Offen., 13 pp.
 CODEN: GWXXBX

DT Patent
 LA German

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 2138309	A1	19730208	DE 1971-2138309	19710730
	DE 2138309	B2	19771222		
	NL 7207295	A	19730201	NL 1972-7295	19720530
	NL 169168	B	19820118		
	NL 169168	C	19820616		
	CH 571467	A	19760115	CH 1972-8063	19720531
	CS 175435	P	19770531	CS 1972-5179	19720720
	AT 7206471	A	19750815	AT 1972-6471	19720727
	AT 329528	B	19760510		
	BE 786965	A1	19721116	BE 1972-43797	19720728
	FR 2148090	A1	19730316	FR 1972-27368	19720728
	IT 961754	A	19731210	IT 1972-51846	19720728

PRAI DE 1971-2138309 19710730

GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

AB The storage stability of MeOH-stabilized 37-50% HCHO solns. was increased by addn. of triazines (I) [R = n-C8H17O, Ph, or n-C9H19 (II)] and a hydrophilic polyglycol ether, e.g. Lamacit CA (cetyl act. ethoxylated with 16 moles ethylene oxide) (III). Thus, a 37% HCHO soln. contg. MeOH 0.4, II 0.05, and III 0.05% was stable (no paraformaldehyde formation) to storage at 0.degree. for >70 days vs. 1 hr for a soln. contg. no III. The reactivity of the stabilized solns. towards PhOH was not reduced.

IC C07C; C07D; C08G

CC 23-14 (Aliphatic Compounds)
 Section cross-reference(s): 28

IT 50-00-0, uses and miscellaneous

RL: **USES (Uses)**

(stabilizers for aq., methanol, diaminotriazines, and **Lamacit**)

IT 67-56-1, uses and miscellaneous

RL: **USES (Uses)**

(stabilizers, contg. diaminotriazines and **Lamacit**, for aq. formaldehyde)